

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

69158 壹拜禮 號四十六月六英港香 MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1920.

日八廿月四 號四十六月六英港香 35 PER ANNUM

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE U.S. POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

MR. GOMPERS APPEARS ON THE SCENE.

Chicago, June 9.
Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labour, has submitted to the Programme Committee of the Republican Convention a series of demands with reference to the high cost of living and profiteering, opposing unrestricted immigration and injunction proceedings in connection with strikes and compulsory arbitration.

The appearance of Mr. Gompers at the Convention is considered significant, because the American Federation of Labour is committed to full political activity under the slogan that no enemy of Labour shall be given public office if Labour can prevent it.

LABOUR DENUNCIATIONS.

Montreal, June 10.
Denunciation of Bolshevism, of the profiteering action of the United States Government in invoking the Food Control Law against the late miners' strike, and of the failure of Congress to control the cost of living are the outstanding features of the Executive Council's Report presented to the American Federation of Labour's Convention to-day. The cost of living is largely attributed to the big profiteers.

The Report congratulates Canada for defeating the so-called one big Union idea. Their stand is characterized as a magnificent triumph for Trade Unionism.

The Report favours co-operative means with a view to curbing profiteering and urges that Co-operative Societies be given legal protection against discrimination by manufacturers and wholesale dealers. The cost of living must go no higher and wages must be advanced in every case to a point at which the American standard of living is secure.

ANNAMITE MEMORIAL TEMPLE IN FRANCE.

Paris, June 10.
An Annamite temple, erected in memory of Indo-Chinese fallen in the war, was officially opened yesterday at Nogent-sur-Marne in the presence of several notables, including Marshal Joffre and M. Millerand.

AMERICA CUP TRIALS.

Newport, June 9.
The Resolute defeated the Vanitie by a minute over a thirty-mile triangular course.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Peking, June 13.
Some of the Northern Peace Conference representatives have returned to Peking, and informed the President that most of the terms in regard to the reopening of the Conference have been informally agreed to by Wong Yip-tong and Tong Shao-yi and that there will be a great many obstacles if the newly-appointed Southern chief representative, Wan Chung-yao, is accepted.

THE HUNAN FIGHTING.

Peking, June 13.
Tuan Chi-sui, Chief of the General Staff, has ordered Lung Chai-kwong to dispatch two regiments of the Chan Wu Army to reinforce the Hunan troops. The latter has appointed his son, Lung Wan-kin, as chief commander.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF CHANGSHA.

Shanghai, June 13.
It is rumoured here that Changsha has been captured by the Southern troops, and that Tschun Chang King-yao has fled to Yehow.

THE SOUTHERN DELEGATE.

Shanghai, June 13.
Luk Wing-ting and Shum Chung-huen are strongly insisting that the Northern Government should recognise Wan Chung-yao as chief peace representative for the South, instead of Tschun Shao-yi.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 9.
The fall of sixpence per ounce in the price of silver yesterday was largely due to lessened demand from China and offerings from the Continent following the de-monetising of silver; also the fall in price in the United States below a dollar per ounce rendered inoperative the discretionary power given Washington Mint by the Pittman Act to buy silver at a dollar per ounce in order to replace silver exported to India in war time. It is pointed out the fall in price which is thought likely to continue must tend to cheapen foodstuffs and other commodities from the East.

MINERS' WAGES AGAIN.

London, June 10.
In consequence of the Government's coal decision the Conference of the Miners' Federation has to-day decided to examine data of the industry's finances with a view to formulating a

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

London, June 9.
Lo Chong, Chinese Consul General at London, and others have initiated a school at Poplar to teach Chinese seamen English and Chinese children of the Chinatown district Chinese. About 100 pupils have already been enrolled. The teachers will be Chinese graduates and undergraduates assisted by an English lady ex-resident in China. The classes will be free, Chinese and English friends of China supplying the funds.

New York, June 9.
Valuable jewels, including diamond and pearl necklaces, each worth \$75,000, have been stolen from the summer home of Signor Caruso at Easthampton.

London, June 9.
8,000 employees at Port Sunlight have struck in consequence of a dispute regarding recognition of rival unions.

London, June 9.
In the will of Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, published in our last issue, the value of property in the United Kingdom should have read \$1,475 only.

London, June 9.
The "Times" records a sharp fall in time charter rates for British tonnage. Rates range from 20s. to 22s. 6d. per ton.

San Francisco, June 9.
Jack Dempsey has been sent to trial at the U.S. Court on the charge of evading the selective service draft.

Birmingham, June 10.
The conference of the National Unionist Association has passed a resolution supporting the whole policy of Tariff Reform, and asking the leaders to prepare a tariff. An amendment to omit the latter on the ground of impracticability at present was rejected.

Washington, June 10.
From June 21 hotels and restaurants all over the country will be rationed for sugar as in wartime.

London, June 10.
At Olympia in the twenty rounds welter weight championship of Britain, Kid Lewis beat Johnny Basham, the latter's seconds throwing in the towel at the conclusion of the ninth round.

ENTOMOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

London, June 11.
Lord Milner, speaking for the Government at a dinner of the Imperial Entomological Conference, dwelt on the enormous progress of science and paid a tribute to the supreme importance of the work as regards the colonies. He said the tropical and sub-tropical possessions of the Empire had an enormous future. Health and accessibility were the greatest things in the future and the combating of disease. He referred to the splendid work done by the Congress and hoped it would meet in future at regular intervals.

Mr. Watt said the campaign against locusts in the Transvaal had a great effect in dealing with plague.

At the final meeting of the Imperial Entomological Conference Mr. Harcourt, presiding, proposed a resolution in favour of holding a similar conference in London every five years and the establishment of an Imperial Bureau of Entomology on a permanent basis recommending that contributory governments should guarantee contributions and the provision of a total income of thirteen thousand sterling.

BRITAIN'S TRADE BOOM.

London, June 10.
Sir Robert Horne writing to the "Manchester Guardian" says our foreign trade has advanced by leaps and bounds and increasing the country's solvency most successfully. The traders of the future will be those who are most resourceful and reliable in meeting the needs of the world's markets. A most astonishing example of the trade advance is the manner in which Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturers are taking advantage of the American markets. Compared with the corresponding period of 1919 we exported in the first four weeks of 1920 sixty-six per cent. more cotton yarn, three times the amount of cotton piecegoods and from three to five times the amount of woollen cloth.

COTTON GROWING.

Zurich, June 10.
The International Cotton Congress has opened. To-day's programme deals with cotton growing in the British Empire, the Belgian Congo and the French and Spanish colonies. It is pointed out that despite the war cotton growing has steadily increased in the Empire, especially in East and South Africa.

Zurich, June 10.
At the Cotton Congress delegates from fifteen countries, including India and Japan, passed a resolution appealing to all countries exempt from taxation for funds to be set aside for the purpose of social and welfare work.

INDIA'S COAL INDUSTRY.

Simla, June 10.
A committee appointed to enquire into the coal question in India advocates the appointment of a controlling authority to prevent wastage of coal which at present can be wasted by the coalowners without restriction. Nationalisation of the mines is considered beyond practical politics. The report opposes statutory interference with reference to working hours and the introduction of shifts as likely to unsettle labour and cause discontent.

HOME RACING.

London, June 10.
The Newbury Cup resulted: 1, Tangiers; 2, Grandcourt; 3, Bridgewater. There were ten runners. A neck: three lengths. S. P. Betting: 5-2, 6-1, 100-9.

LOCAL WEDDING.

MR. H. KREBS—MISS WAGER.

A very interesting and well-attended wedding ceremony took place at St. Andrew's Church, Hongkong, on Saturday afternoon, the contracting parties being Mr. Henri Krebs, third son of the late Mr. Adolphe Krebs and of Mrs. Krebs of La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, and Miss Bertha Dorel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Wager, of Seattle, Washington. The bridegroom is of Messrs. Gerin, Dravid and Co., of Hongkong and Canton. The ceremony was performed by the Chaplain, the Rev. G. R. Lindsay, Lieut. Dale being at the organ.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. A. Hicks, was attired in a dress of ivory tulle with an overdress of Chantilly lace and silk net, with veil and wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white roses and maidenhair ferns, with tulle streamers. Miss Wheeler, who acted as bridesmaid, wore a very pretty dress of pale pink and mauve organdie with a cream silk straw picture hat trimmed with a wreath of flowers. She carried a bouquet of pink roses, lavender flowers and maidenhair fern. The bride was also attended by little Miss Laurelle Routh as flower girl, wearing a pale pink georgette dress and little pink satin cap covered with silver lace. She carried a basket of pink roses and maidenhair ferns decorated with narrow pink ribbon.

The duties of best man were discharged by Mr. W. R. Buckenborough.

After the ceremony a reception was given at 2, Humphreys Buildings, by Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, where the newly-married couple received the good wishes of their many friends. They afterwards left by motor for Fanling, where the honeymoon is being spent. The bride's going-away dress was a champagne silk jersey with blue ribbon belt and ends. Her hat was of white net, trimmed with ostrich feathers and a touch of blue.

The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of many lovely presents. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a pair of diamond earrings, and the bride's gift to the groom was a set of silver backed military brushes, etc. The bridesmaid received from the bridegroom a silver vanity case, whilst the gift to the little flower girl was a gold bangle.

ARMS SEIZURE.

FROM JAPANESE BOAT.

A member of the Japanese crew of the Shinyo Maru, who was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000 on a charge of being in possession of 12 revolvers, a pistol and 1,250 rounds of ammunition, failed to appear in Court to-day when his case was called before Mr. R.O. Hutchison. His bail was confiscated by order of the Magistrate.

Speaking on the seizure of this large haul of arms, Inspector Kent, of the Wanchai Police, said that the arms were brought ashore from the Shinyo Maru on the 8th instant, and a few days after this, acting on information previously received, he and another officer, Sergeant Kelly, went to a house occupied by a number of Japanese at the Praya East, and in the search which ensued, they came across the arms, which were stored inside a trunk. The information received from the inmates of the house was to the effect that the owner of the arms had gone to Canton and would be returning in a few days. On Saturday, the prisoner was arrested on his return from Canton, and subsequently released on bail at the Wanchai Station. To the absence of the prisoner he (Inspector Kent) applied for the confiscation of the bail, and added that he was given to understand by the officers of the Shinyo Maru that the man would be discharged from service when the ship arrived at Yokohama. An order confiscating the arms was given.

EUROPEAN KILLED.

ELECTROCUTED BY LIVE WIRE.

A fatal accident occurred at the power station of the Electric Light and Power Company, at Kowloon, on Saturday morning. Mr. Collins went to a Chinese timber yard at Cheung Sha Wan to attend to the electric lighting, and while there he is reported to have touched a defective wire and was electrocuted. The deceased, whose age was 24, came to Hongkong with the Manchester Regiment in 1917 and joined the Police from that Regiment. Some eight months ago he accepted a post with the China Light and Power Company. He was unmarried, and without any relations in the Colony. The funeral took place yesterday.

A STOWAWAY.

WANTED TRIP TO SEATTLE.

With scarcely a cent in his pocket to help him in the long journey he attempted to make back to Seattle, John Oswald, a Eurasian, and lately an inmate of an orphanage at Singapore, thought to tide over his financial difficulties by stealing a passage on the Nile on its departure from Singapore for Hongkong. Unfortunately for his well-laid plans, he was discovered on the voyage, and to-day when the steamer had arrived in Hongkong, he was charged before the Court, by the officials of the Company, with being a stowaway.

The young Eurasian said that he had no kith or kin in Singapore, and had until lately been an inmate at an orphanage in that town. On the completion of the education he received at the orphanage, he was turned out to obtain his living, but, not being able to do so, as he had no friends there to help him, he had formed the determination of going to Seattle where he knew he had some friends, who, being well-off, could give him work on their farm.

Mr. Hutchison failed to see how he could deal with the case. If he were to send the boy back to Singapore, the probability was that he would make another attempt to stow away on some other steamer.

Sergeant Stimson said that if the young man were to do that, it would be his own look-out if he again got into trouble with the Police.

His Worship eventually decided to remand the case until to-morrow, pending the decision of the C.S.P. who would be interviewed by Sergeant Stimson on the matter.

A VAGRANT.

Because his employers failed to keep to a certain condition of their agreement, C. T. Thomson, an American, preferred to keep out of work, and to beg in the streets.

Charged with being a mendicant and a vagrant, at the Police Court this morning, Thomson pleaded that he was drunk. He had, it was true, money with which to buy drinks, but he was pining for company and sought it in the street. He was being kept by the American Consul, at the Seamen's Institute. He came from Shanghai to join a certain ship here as bo'sun, and was promised charge of twelve men. On arrival here he found that there were only ten men, and also there was another breach in the agreement. This was the fact that when he agreed to take a third instead of second class fare to Hongkong from Shanghai, he was promised the return of the difference between the two fares on arrival at Hongkong. This money had not been given him, and for this reason, he had refused to go on the ship.

Inspector Sullivan said that he had received a number of complaints from European residents on the fact that a European had been allowed to beg in the streets. The defendant was committed to the Magistrate.

SHAMMED DEATH.

CHINESE WOMAN'S STRANGE RUDE.

The story of how the Wanchai Police were deluded into bringing a coffin and cart for the burial of a Chinese woman who was subsequently discovered to be attempting was related to the Magistrate this morning, when the woman in question brought a charge of common assault against a Chinese male.

Inspector Kent said that on Saturday evening the woman made a complaint to him that she had been assaulted. On the following day, early in the morning, the husband of the woman came to him in an excited condition and asked for a coffin to take away the dead body of his wife, who had died in the night as the result of the injuries she had sustained. The coffin and a cart were brought into requisition, and on arrival at the house, and on inspection of the woman, the Police had a suspicion that she was shamming. Their belief was confirmed when, on taking up her hand to lay it at her side, she drew it backward and hid it on her chest. So, instead of the coffin, they called for an ambulance and in it the woman was taken to the Hospital. This morning she was very much alive. Continuing, Inspector Kent said that the woman was at one time charged with "flying the white pigeon". He was of the opinion that it was only a squabble which the woman indulged in with the defendant, who was a former sweetheart of hers.

His Worship bound over the two parties, together with the woman's husband, to keep the peace for the next six months.

DAY BY DAY.

We have received a copy of a tract entitled "The Holy Month of Ramadan and Muslims' Fasting," which has been compiled and issued by the Indian Muslim Society in aid of the Asia Minor Relief Fund for distressed Muslim women and children.

The Royal Fleet Auxiliary "Dredgol," which came in yesterday from Port Said via Saigon, was originally built as dredger but during construction the authorities converted her into an oil carrier. She is likely to remain in Hongkong to supply oil to warships. She brought from Port Said 2,491 tons of fuel oil. She is commanded by Captain H. R. Elsbay.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Saturday, at about noon, a daring highway robbery took place on the road leading from Kowloon to Kowloon City. Two Chinese women and a little Chinese girl were the victims. They were stopped by a gang of three men who, from the description given of them, were thought to be Funtis. Two of them carried daggers, while the third man had a revolver. The women were ordered to hand over their personal property, which, under threats of being shot, they were obliged to do. The value of the property and clothing stolen amounted to about \$4. The gang made their escape undisturbed.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 3s. 7 1/2d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Friday, June 11: Partly cloudy, with a shower or two.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN PERSIA.

London, June 9.

A Moscow wireless message declares that a revolutionary government has been formed at Resht in Persia. The British have left Resht for Bagdad. It is alleged that part of the Indian troops at Resht have joined the revolutionaries.

A Warsaw official message states that two Bolshevik divisions were wiped out during the counter-offensive between Drina and Beresina. Captured papers show a panic prevails in the Red headquarters. Bolsheviks removed the eyes from Polish prisoners who were then sent back.

According to the "Daily Telegraph" the Treasury has decided it is impossible to have definite dealings in Bolshevik gold unless the Soviets are recognised.

The "Daily Express" says preliminary difficulties for the immediate resumption of trade with Russia have been removed. The Soviet Government has wireless Krassin promising the release of British prisoners and furnishing guarantees for the cessation of propaganda in the Near East.

The official summary issued on June 9th says the Polish counter-offensive in the North is progressing favourably and has reached the line of Drissa-Germanovitz, westward of Pilaas, and the town of Beresina. The advance is continuing most rapidly and has already recovered over half the area lost in May. The "Red" retreat in places is becoming a rout. The Polish front runs from a point thirty-five miles east of Bielavskerkov to west of Skvira, thence south to Lipovets, Bratslav and Vapnyarka. In Syria the French are continuing punitive operations in the southern areas with good results. Arab raids on the British zone have decreased. In Mesopotamia a certain amount of unrest all over the country continues. Our aeroplanes on the Upper Euphrates bombed 400 Arabs assembling on the frontier. In the Mosul area Kurds raided a village, murdering some local officials. A police post has been disarmed and a railway gang molested in Persia. It is reported the Russians are sending reinforcements to Enzeli. A British detachment from Resht arrived at Menjil on June 4th. 300 Bolsheviks from Enzeli thereafter occupied Resht.

London, June 10.

Replying to questions, Mr. Lloyd George stated the Ambassadors Conference at Paris was giving attention to the Polish Czechoslovakian dispute with regard to Teschen and was communicating with the representatives of the two republics. The Czechoslovakian government has also drawn the attention of the League of Nations to the dispute. The government would take the most effective action to secure a peaceful settlement and he was very hopeful.

In the House of Commons, questioned with regard to the reported offensive against the Bolsheviks by General Wrangel, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government had clearly informed General Wrangel that Britain would not be responsible for his army if he undertook an offensive.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law discredited the Bolshevik wireless message claiming a reverse to the British forces. He was confident it was without foundation and said the report was probably based on the fact that some time ago in pursuance of the policy limiting our commitments as far as possible we moved a very small British garrison from Resht. He opined that was the sole foundation for the wireless message.

Warsaw, June 10.

The Polish Ministry has resigned owing to opposition to the government control and sale of agricultural products.

IN GERMANY.

Paris, June 9.

The German Government on June 4th addressed a fresh Note to the Allies declaring it was impossible to reduce army effectives to 100,000 as provided in the Treaty and demanding that a Reichswehr Council has now replied that it is not prepared to depart from the Allied attitude at San Remo the purport of which was to press Germany to fulfil her engagements.

Berlin, June 9.

The election results show the following losses: Majority Socialists, 35 seats; Democrats, 30; Centre, 4; and the following gains: Independent Socialists, 53; German People's Party, 30; German Nationalists, 23. Thus the Coalition which numbered 325 in the old assembly is now 222 and the opposition, formerly 86, become 233.

Including the deputies who retain former assembly mandates the new Reichstag consists of 460 members composed of Social Democrats, 110; Centrists, 67; Democrats, 45; Christian Federalists, 25; German Nationalists, 65; German People's Party, 61; Independent Socialists, 89; Communists, 2; Bavarian Peasants, 4; Guelphs, 5. The total poll was 25,719,000. Herr Schlicke, Minister of Labour, is the only Cabinet Minister who failed to get a seat.

London, June 9.

The "Times" says a German mission, headed by Herr Merz, Food Controller, has concluded a visit to London. It requested the Government for an immediate supply of sufficient food to maintain present food rations in Germany without adding to the debt and also asked to be allowed to retain some shipping as it had to pay higher freights than other nations.

Berlin, June 10.

Herr Mueller has not yet been requested to form a new government. Newspapers opine his prospects of forming a cabinet on a firm basis are poor. The latest idea is to create a coalition government comprising trades unions, industry, and agriculture representatives with the parties acting in a supervisory capacity. The situation was discussed at various party meetings but it is unlikely a decision will be reached until next week.

London, June 10.

The "Daily Mail" says Mr. McCurdy has refused to supply corn to the German Mission but has offered to send bacon and mutton on certain terms.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

London, June 9.

The Australian Minister, Mr. Watt, who is presently in Europe in connection with the International Financial Conference at Brussels, has resigned the Commonwealth Treasuryship owing to a variance with Mr. Hughes and other members of the Cabinet.

(Continued on page 3.)

PLUMAGE BILL TALKED OUT.

TRADE INTERESTS
TRIUMPH.

The Daily News Parliamentary correspondent writes:—The Bill prohibiting the importation of Plumage was talked out in the House of Commons, much to the disappointment and dismay of bird-lovers. An identical Bill, in charge of Lord Aberdeen, passed successfully through the House of Lords some weeks ago; and in 1914, a few months before the break of war, a Bill with similar objects, though different in some of its provisions, passed its second reading in the Commons by the overwhelming majority of 297 to 15. To-day's abortive conclusion, therefore, marks a deplorable retrogression.

It was a misfortune that the debate on the Bill could not be proceeded with before 3.35 o'clock. A measure providing for the payment of compensation to property-owners owing to subsidences in mining areas had priority and this occupied the time of the House from noon until 3.35. Consequently, less than an hour and a half was left for the debate on the Plumage Bill. It was probably owing to the limitation on discussion thereby imposed that the Deputy-Speaker, just before 5 o'clock, refused the closure, twice moved by Colonel Yate, who was in charge of the Bill. When the clock struck 3 the Bill therefore died.

The distinction, such as it was, of talking out the Bill belongs to Mr. J. D. Gilbert, Coalition Liberal M.P. for Central South-west and a member of the Port of London Authority. Two other London members, both of them Unionists, Sir Matthew Wilson and Colonel Archer-Shee also opposed the Bill: each represents a constituency (one, Bethnal Green, S.W., and the other, Finsbury) which is interested in the feather trade. Mr. Bartley Dennis (Oldham), who delivered the principal speech against the Bill, is a member of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, and put the case of the London Ostrich and Feather Trade Association. He read a petition against the Bill signed by 2,286 persons engaged in the imported plumage trade. It was London that killed this valuable measure.

WHAT THE BILL PROVIDED.

The Bill absolutely forbade, within one month of its passage into law, the importation into the United Kingdom of the plumage of birds and the sale or possession of plumage illegally imported. Ostriches and eider-ducks were exempted in a schedule from this comprehensive prohibition.

Thanks to the admirable zeal of Mr. H. J. Massingham, the facts as to the plumage trade—the threatened extermination of beautiful species, with the disturbance of natural economy that this involves, and the ruthless destruction and cruelty of the bird hunters—are now widely known. Some of them were set forth in the debate by Colonel Yate and Colonel Arthur Murray. It is estimated by Mr. W. H. Hudson, F.Z.S., that for every bird killed for plumage 10 die of wounds or through the starvation of the young birds. Birds are massacred in the nesting season because at nuptial-time they adorn themselves with special ornaments and their plumage is then at its brightest and best. The extent of the destruction is unrelieved by the ordinary public. In Jamaica 13 out of 18 species of humming birds have been exterminated. From Venezuela alone 1,328,000 egrets have been exported in a few years. At one sale 40,000 condors were sold; 35,615 kingfishers were sold in two sales, and 51,260 sooty terns in three sales. No fewer than 300,000 albatrosses were killed by 23 men in one raid in Salses Island, in the Pacific.

Col. Arthur Murray regretted that the selfishness of women made such a Bill necessary. These beautiful birds are destroyed in order to pander to feminine vanity. He was at the Royal Academy private view that morning, and judging by the head-gear of some of the ladies present, feminine vanity appears to have obtained a new lease of life since the war. He begged the House to put an end to the cruel slaughter of beautiful creatures and to a barbaric traffic that thrives on the vanity of a type of woman whose selfishness nothing but compulsion could repress.

COLLECTORS ALSO INDICTED.

"The great destroyer of birds is the collector," said Mr. Bartley

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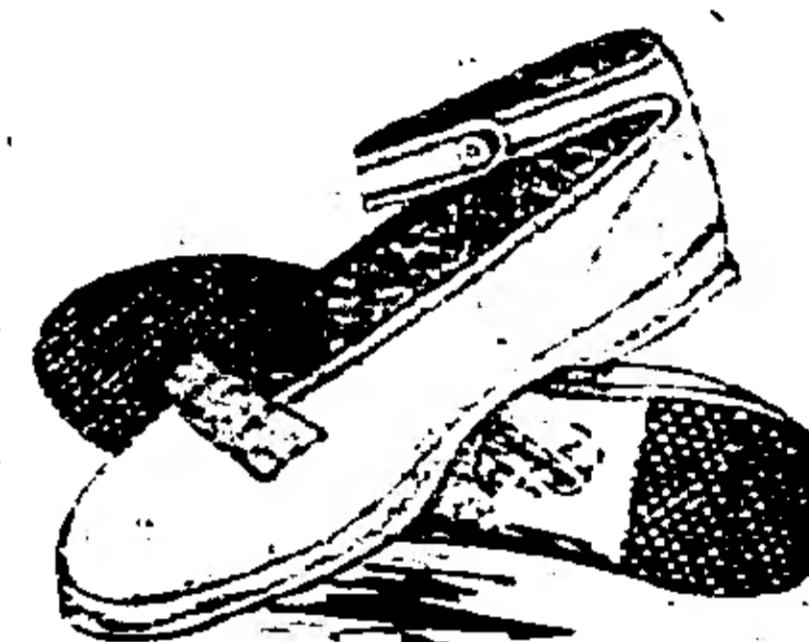
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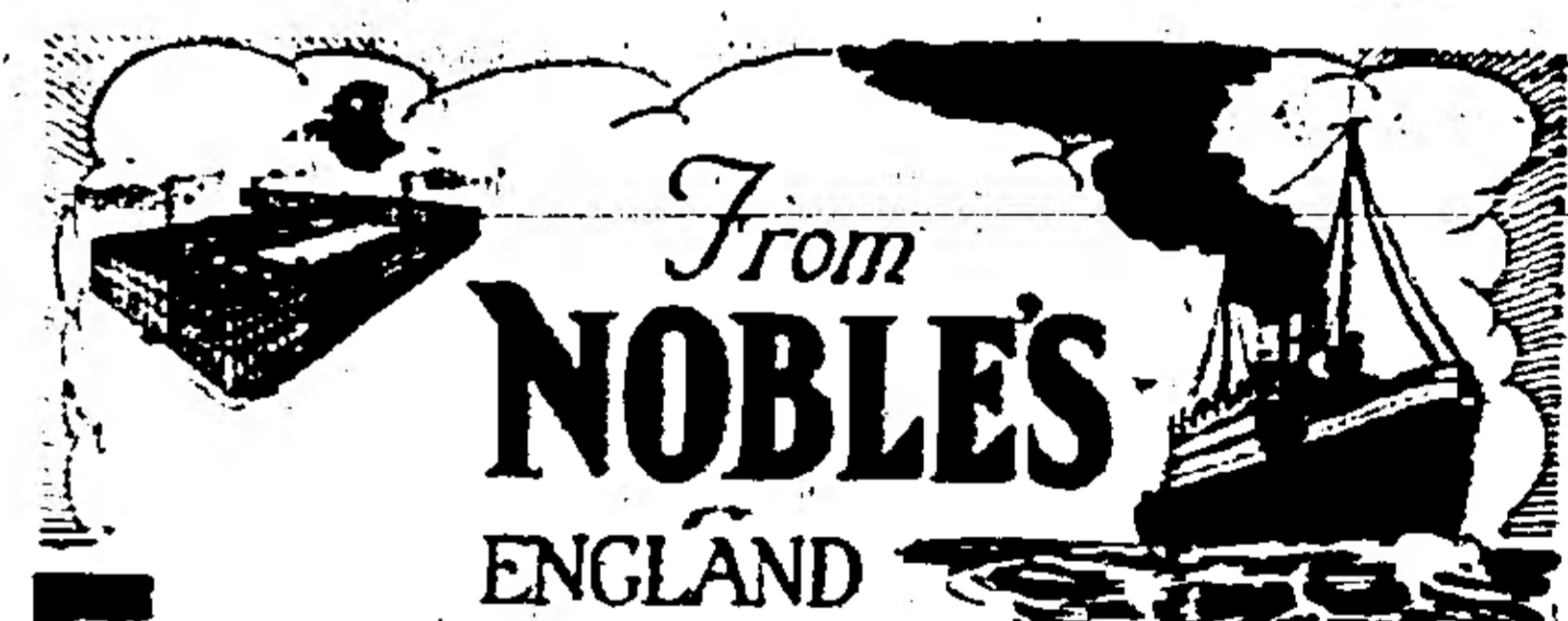
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REMITTANCES.

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Dennis. He asked that the Bill should be turned round and that the birds whose importation is forbidden should be specified in the schedule. It was unjust to prohibit the importation of plumage obtained without cruelty or danger. The Bill would destroy a London industry and there was no provision in it for compensation. He denied that the trade was chiefly in the hands of foreigners.

Colonel Archer-Shee takes the view that there is cruelty all through nature, and he spoke of the incongruity of these complaints coming from men clad from head to foot in the skins of animals. There are myriads of sea gulls and humming birds, and there is no fear of their extermination.

It was announced by Mr. Edwin Montagu that the Government were exceedingly anxious to see the Bill passed into law. "We don't want to destroy any trade," but if a trade only exists by the destruction of beautiful birds it does not deserve sympathy. "The Bill will not destroy any legitimate trade," Mr. Dennis's suggestion that the birds whose importation is prohibited should be enumerated in the schedule was unworkable, and the feather trade knew it.

Undeterred by Mr. Montagu's benediction on the Bill, Mr. Gilbert insisted on talking it out. Result—commercialism has scored another triumph over nature, and London will continue to be the chief centre of the trade in beautiful birds.

NOTICES

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1)

THE U.S. PRESIDENCY.

Chicago, June 9.

Senator Lodge has been elected permanent chairman of the Republican Convention.

Senator Lodge's address was punctuated with applause, especially his declaration that President Wilson's dynasty must forever be driven from power. President Wilson went to the Peace Conference himself because he could trust nobody else. Senator Lodge's reference to President Wilson's Mexican policy was likewise applauded.

San Francisco, June 9.

Senator Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, says the main plank of the Democratic platform will be the declaration in favour of the ratification of the Treaty.

Chicago, June 10.

The Republican Convention has accepted the League of Nations formula drafted by Senator Root as a basis for compromise despite the threats of the irreconcilables to leave the party unless the League was turned down. A sub-committee which is endeavouring to find a basis for compromise with a view to consolidating the party is progressing and complete agreement is imminent. Senator Root's compromise provides for a new agreement with other nations including a tribunal for the settlement of international disputes. Senator Borah described it as establishing three principles for which the irreconcilables contended, namely, omission of ratification of the pledge, commendation of the Senate's refusal to ratify the treaty, also that any League of Nations must accord with the ideals of George Washington. Senator Hiram Johnson declared the first assault of internationalism and the international bankers on the Republican Party had been met and defeated.

Betting inclines in favour of Senator Hiram Johnson's candidacy although the Republican Convention has not given any sign upon whom the choice will fall. Meanwhile the committees are engaged in framing the Republican platform, the League of Nations remaining the central speculation.

The sub-committee of the Republican Convention drafting the platform has adopted a plank reciting Republican achievements despite the "unconstitutional and dictatorial" acts of Pres. Wilson. The committee decided not to discuss prohibition in the platform.

MORE TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

London, June 9.

The railway company in Ireland is persisting in the refusal to reinstate strikers who objected to handling munitions unless they undertook to handle all traffic alike. Negotiations to end the strike have consequently broken down. The Irish Labour Party has now pledged itself to support the strikers and is issuing an appeal for funds.

A military patrol encountered 100 armed Sinn Fein Feiners at Cahir, Tipperary, capturing several with cycles, arms and ammunition. A huge crowd subsequently attacked the soldiers and rescued the prisoners.

London, June 10.

In view of the efforts of the Sinn Feins to destroy Coast Guard stations and remove lighthouse equipment, the Irish Lights Board has warned mariners of the possible absence of the usual signals; but large forces of marines have already been landed at vital ports.

London, June 11.

It is officially stated that since 1st January the claims for compensation for malicious destruction of property in Ireland have totalled £2,718,000 sterling.

"OUR STRONG RIGHT ARM."

London, June 9.

The "Times" Wellington correspondent wires that General Birdwood in a speech said that, as the result of Gallipoli, New Zealand and Australia stood shoulder to shoulder for the first time as they must in the future in order to look with confidence and security to the Pacific outposts. He advised New Zealand not to lose the opportunity presented by the possession of numbers of trained men to establish an efficient defence force. New Zealand, Australia and India should keep in close touch so as to be able to help mutually in case of need. Reliance in the British Navy was good, but the Navy might be needed in two places. The German of yesterday would be the German of to-morrow. For the present we must depend on our strong right arm.

BRITISH EMPIRE DEFENCES.

London, June 10.

The Parliamentary Army Committee is memorialising the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law suggesting important changes in the Empire's defence organisation. The scheme involves representation of the three services on a body charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating expenditure with commitments of foreign policy adopted by the Government of the day.

In the House of Commons, replying to General Seely, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Committee of Imperial Defence was constituted so as to enable it to deal with co-ordination of the sea, land and air defences of the Empire by experts from the three services attending meetings of the Committee as required. He hoped such meetings would be held shortly.

DOMINION AFFAIRS.

London, June 10.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Harry Brittain and Sir Newton Moore with regard to the proposal to transfer Dominion business from the Colonial Office to the Privy Council, Mr. Lloyd George referred to his answer on June 3rd. Mr. Winterton mentioned that a letter thereabout had been sent to the Premier signed by many Members of all parties, also Peers and outside experts, asking the Premier to receive a deputation. Mr. Lloyd George replied he would be very glad to do so and emphasised that the Government was considering the question very carefully.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY LOSSES.

London, June 10.

The result of the Government working of railways for the year ended 31st March show Treasury liabilities of £41,250,000 sterling.

(Continued on page 1)

LAWN TENNIS.

IMPROVING THE GAME.

R. B. Lattimer writes in the Daily News:

When I found that the restringing of my trusty old racquet was to cost twenty-five shillings, and a dozen balls more than that sum, I began to deliberate carefully whether it was worth it. But the lawn is there, so is the net and the minor accessories, and I reckon that my boots will last another season—so I think we will decide to carry on.

It is barely half a century since lawn tennis was introduced, but its progress has been extraordinarily swift. I can remember it in its earliest stages, when people hardly knew how to pronounce its name ("tennee" was not unknown), and people played with uncovered balls and weirdly shaped racquets on a course which seemed to have been designed as a copy of an hour-glass. The curve was of course a survival of the "royal" game and it may be remarked that the service at first was underhand in most cases, diversified by any amount of spin and cut. As the waist of the court was quite narrow, the net, which was suspended there—not "stretched," as nowadays—only served as an obstacle when play was in its immediate neighbourhood. A player would lob from one corner of the court to the opposite corner on the same side, and the shot need never go near the net at all.

Many improvements have been made in the game from time to time; the courts have been extended and the rules made more stringent, while handicapping has become a science—though not so much so here as in America. But two things are still left which might easily be changed without loss to the game: the medieval method of scoring and the double service. Fifteen, thirty, forty and deuce are merely anachronisms, and where players of similar prowess are competing the interminable "vantage-deuce" and the fight for the two extra games in a long set prolong tournaments beyond all reason. The experiment of having "vantage-all" (followed immediately by the winning point) was once tried, and I cannot imagine why it was dropped.

Again, there is nothing logical or sacrosanct about the second service. I maintain that if it were abolished it would lead to much greater accuracy than is seen at present. It will doubtless be argued that it may be to the disadvantage of the service. Why not? It will be the same for both sides. But to meet that objection, why not put back the service line half a yard, or even a yard, if it is considered advisable that the server should expect to win his game. Anything that is likely to save time is worth considering in these days.

GENERAL NEWS.

RETURN OF YACHT TROPHY FROM GERMANY.

Mr. Gerald Watson, secretary of the Royal London Yacht Club, Cowes, Isle of Wight, has received a communication from the trustees of enemy property in Berlin stating they have instructed the Norddeutscher Yacht Club, Hamburg, to return, to the international silver challenge cup presented by Sir Herbert Bartlett, commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club. The trophy was last won at Kiel before the war by Paula III, belonging to Herr Sanders, and it has been in the custody of the Norddeutscher Yacht Club, Hamburg, ever since. The decision is the result of correspondence in which Mr. Watson applied for the return of the trophy.

GUARDING BRITISH DUMPS IN FRANCE.

Mr. Hope, replying to a question by Lieutenant-Colonel Spender Clay, says:—The total number of dumps, depots, and camps in France which are being guarded is 930, of which 333 depots and dumps and 327 camps have been sold to, and are in process of being transferred to, the French Government. The total number of unsold dumps and depots is, therefore, 170. There are 140 officers and 2,400 soldiers and civilian caretakers engaged in guarding these dumps, but this number will be still further reduced from time to time as military personnel is substituted by civilian caretakers. The approximate weekly cost of the present personnel engaged upon guarding duties is about £12,700.

NOTICES

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THE ZAMBRENE RAINCOAT
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UNFETTERED EASE AND
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THORNE'S OLD VAT

"No. 4"

SCOTCH WHISKY

We strongly recommended this Whisky. The Vat was started in 1831 by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and the Whisky has been known as Old Vat, No. 4, ever since.

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By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTA STARS, ETC., you will have a complete supply of all the best quality foodstuffs. These are manufactured from the finest flour of the best quality and under the most sanitary method, and are as healthy and pure as the good health and strength of the world.

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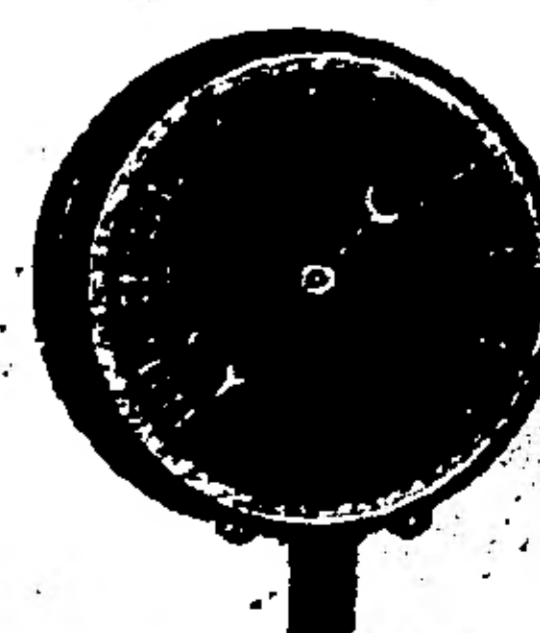
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

SERIOUS SITUATION IN ITALY.

London, June 9. Important developments are expected in the Italian situation in consequence of the bread riots in different parts of the country coupled with revolutionary activity in the army. The chief cause of the unrest lies in the reported intention of the Government to cease extensive purchases of foreign grain for supply to the bakers on which the Government is losing 400,000,000 lire monthly. Socialists in Parliament have announced their intention to vigorously oppose the Government until the announcement of the increase of bread prices is withdrawn.

Rome, June 9.

The Cabinet has resigned. Newspapers report that Albanian insurgents have occupied the villages of Bestrova and Selita. The Italian garrisons have been withdrawn to Valona. A destroyer at Valona covered the retreat of the Italians which was apparently attended with some losses. Bolsheviks have captured a number of Italian sailors belonging to the Cruiser Etna, stationed at Batum.

Rome, June 10.

In the Chamber M. Nitti announced the rescission of the recent decree raising the price of bread and added the cabinet had resigned in consequence of the parliamentary situation seeing every party in the House was opposed to the decree which the government sanctioned with a view to preventing the loss of 3,000,000,000 lire annually through the bread subsidy. M. Orlando, President of the Chamber, had also resigned. At a short sitting of the Chamber of most turbulent nature M. Nitti, often interrupted, intimated that Ministers would continue to conduct current business. A Socialist speaker claimed that rescission was a triumph for the official socialists. Recriminations ensued and led to tumults and the use of fistuluffs. The Chamber adjourned indefinitely.

Paris, June 10.

A Rome telegram states that Italian warships have left Brindisi for Valona.

Rome, June 10.

Seamen are opposing the despatch of reinforcements to Albania. All the newspapers forecast that Signor Giolitti will succeed Signor Nitti.

Paris, June 10.

The newspapers opine that owing to the Italian Cabinet crisis a further adjournment of the Spa Conference is almost certain.

THE ITALIANS IN ALBANIA.

Rome, June 10.

An authoritative statement as to the withdrawal of the Italians from Albania says the incidents were not serious, merely minor encounters between Italian troops and irregulars. It is admitted, however, that the Albanians are hostile to Italy, owing to Serbo-Greek agitation, whereupon Italy has made representations to Athens and Belgrade. The statement adds that Italy is determined to remain at Valona, with possible restriction of the occupation zone.

RUSSIA'S FLIGHT.

London, June 10.

Mr. Ben Turner, a member of the Labour delegation, has returned from Russia. Interviewed, he stated the Bolsheviks admitted there had been a Red terror and 3,500 had been executed. The terror had ceased but capital punishment had been restored in order to suppress espionage. Russia is greatly lacking in food, clothing, raw materials and transport. Fifty per cent. of the inhabitants of Moscow and Petrograd are hungry. A fierce fight against disease is proceeding. One million cases of typhus are recorded and scores of thousands of smallpox and malaria cases.

NEW ELLERMAN LINE.

London, June 9.

The "Times" reports that Ellerman's are inaugurating in July a regular monthly service from Montreal to Port Said, Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore and Java.

London, June 9.

The "Times" reports that in addition to the Canadian Government services recently mentioned Ellerman's are establishing a service in July between Montreal, India and the Far East.

EXPRESS TRAIN CRASH.

New York, June 9.

A Schenectady express crashed into the rear of a passenger train, the engine of which had broken down at Schenectady. Eleven persons sleeping in the rear carriage of the latter train were killed and twenty-one injured.

HOUSING AT HOME.

London, June 10.

Dr. Addison, in a statement to the Parliamentary Housing Committee, says that at present there are ten thousand houses being erected under the subsidy scheme. All issues of housing bonds have been oversubscribed.

INTERESTING MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT.

London, June 10.

In memory of his son, killed in the war, Lord Rothermere has offered Oxford University £20,000 as endowment of a professorship of United States history.

CANADIAN PAPER COMBINE.

Montreal, June 10.

Details are published regarding the new Canadian pulp and paper combine. They show that the timber holdings of the combine amount to ten thousand square miles. The output of the mills is 275,000 tons per annum.

HOME CRICKET.

London, June 10.

Surrey beat Leicester by an innings and 105. Sussex beat Worcester by an innings and 231.

(Continued on page 5.)

THE STRANGE LIFE OF VLADIVOSTOK.

500 ROUBLES TO THE YEN.

Vladivostok, May 19.—After the Japanese occupation of the district on the night of April 4-5, things were very unsettled, but during the last two weeks with the resumption of work by the railway employees—whose one object in life, by the way, seems to be seeking for an excuse to strike—matters have become more peaceful. The government is still carrying on with its head in the clouds, and putting difficulties in the path of everybody who tries to do some practical work. The only government department which is liable to suffer from overwork is the Paper Money Factory which can be seen working full-speed at any hour of the day or night in the ground floor of the Government bank on Soietanskaya Street—and with universal shortage of paper, it is expected that the cost of printing a rouble will exceed that of the rouble itself, which is not saying much.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

The exchange has gone from bad to worse. In March, the yen rouble exchange was 1 yen = 100 roubles or thereabouts. At the end of March, it was 195-210; now it wavers between 750-850 roubles per yen!

Of course the most most absurd prices are asked for everything. The big shop like Chortin's Kynai and Albers and others have gone on to the so-called gold rouble standard; which they have fixed at 10 per cent. above the value of the yen. They accept Siberian notes in payment, at the rate of the day, plus enough to keep themselves from losing on the exchange. And one is quite sure after having bought something that the firms have indeed taken the necessary measures to guard themselves against loss, not only through exchange but against fire, robbery, arson, barratry and the thousand and one accidents that may befall an honest shopkeeper in his attempt to turn an honest penny as well.

PERMISSION TO EXPORT.

The financial economic bureau of the government has come to its senses at last and is now giving permission to export. Control has also been removed from the Russian banks, and these latter have also been given permission to undertake exchange operations in the hope that the operations will tend to favour the rouble. The embargo that was laid on exchange operations by the Russian banks gave the Japanese banks a monopoly of the exchange business, a fact which they availed themselves of to the full and forced the rouble down to where it is. The Banque de l'Indo-Chine and the Banque Industrielle de Chine both made attempts last week to break the monopoly by selling yen at Rs. 430-500, in limited quantities, whereas the Japanese banks were selling at 600-750. But not having received any support from the government, and seeing that the purchasers of yen at 430 or so, immediately re-sold to Japanese at a profit and turned up again next day to take advantage of this unexpected source of income, the French had perforce to stop and sell at the same rate as their competitors. So we are back again at the old rate.

MORE SALARIES HIGHER PRICES.

All government and municipal employees are now paid according to the rate in roubles. The whole service has been divided into four classes of which the fourth class has 27 categories. Salaries in this class range from Rs. 15,000—the minimum wage for one family for the month of May—to Rs. 45,000, while class 3 gets 45,000, class 2—55,000 and class 1; the highest of all, 60,000 roubles. An office can be run on a monthly expense of about 200 yen or less, excluding of course, the manager and his assistant. Next month everybody will get more.

The beauty of this lies in the fact that as soon as the Bureau of Labour publishes its figures, sanctioned by the government, prices go up all round and the rise in salary—if it can be

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

Messrs. Lammet Bros. are instructed to sell

THE STEAMSHIP "JEHANGIR"

Now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong, under an Order of the Court By PUBLIC AUCTION

on

MONDAY

The 18th. day of June 1920 at 3 o'clock p.m. IN ONE LOT At their Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street.

The ship is a British ship registered at Hongkong of 3206 tons Gross and of 3350.71 Registered tonnage and was built by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton. For particulars to view apply to Messrs. Lammet Bros., the Auctioneers.

For Further particulars, Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Building.

or to Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., The Auctioneers, Duddell Street.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday the 19th. June 1920. commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Wines and Spirits

comprising—
60 cases Australian Hock
35 " Charet " Medoc
20 " Champagne " Duc de Monaco
50 " Champagne " Charles Heidieck
20 " Peppermint
20 " Salamander Cognac, 3 stars
5 " Burgundy
5 " Sherry (various brand)
20 " Dry & Old Tom Gin
14 " Oorlam Gin
Etc. Etc. Etc.

N. B.—A large quantity of the above will be sold without reserve.

Terms: Cash on delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

called so—goes into the pockets of the traders. Then a bowl goes up about the high cost of living: more rises are given, and prices take another step forward. It reminds one of the old story of how to make a donkey run—dangle a carrot before his nose, but don't let him get it. The trader in these parts keeps dangle the carrot and the government and its employees do their utmost: but the carrot is always the same distance away—just enough to prevent both ends meeting.

GERMAN BUSINESS. The Germans in this part of the world are quite busy. A German Red Cross Mission is in Vladivostok ostensibly for the purpose of repatriating the prisoners of war from Siberia. The mission has, however, a commercial attaché with it who, during the recent troubles in Vladivostok, very kindly telegraphed inquiries for goods to Germany, while firms could not telegraph in the ordinary manner. From time to time little articles, beyond doubt inspired, appear in the papers pointing out the necessity of re-opening trade with Germany, the natural advantages of an alliance between Germany and Russia, etc. A short time ago, a ship carrying away some of the prisoners also took 10,000 pounds of raw material, wool, etc., for Germany.—N.G.D.N.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

The Offices and Stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business on Monday the 21st. instant.

T. D. MOORHEAD, Commissioner of Chinese Customs, Kowloon and District. York Buildings, Hongkong, 14th. June, 1920.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The Extra Gymkhana Meeting of the season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, the 19th. June 1920 commencing at 4 p.m.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CREDIT 5 PER CENT 1920 UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Local Manager of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to inform the Public that subscriptions for above French Loan are opened to-day in its office, 5 Chater Road, and will be closed on the 15th of June, at 12 noon.

5% Premium Bonds of Frs. 500 each are issued at the price of Frs. 435.—only.

Interest at 5% will run from the 15th of June.

The Bonds are non-convertible before 1940 and redeemable in 75 years by means of drawings (EIGHT DRAWINGS A YEAR) purporting yearly Frs. 20,000,000.—the first prize of each being

ONE MILLION FRANCES. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1920.

NOTICE.

NEW LOAN OF 4 MILLIARDS FRANCES.

in 5% PREMIUM BONDS. CREDIT NATIONAL.

The Bonds are of 500 Frs face value. PRICE OF ISSUE 435 FRANCES 8 drawings a year amounting to 20,000,000 Franes with the following prizes 1,000,000 Franes 500,000 " 200,000 " 100,000 " 50,000 "

The prizes drawn will be free of any taxes, present or future. The Bonds bear interest on and after the 15th of June 1920.

Applications will be received till the 15th of June 1920, by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE L. BERINDOAGUE Manager. Hongkong, June 4th 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 16th. June 1920 commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 48 Godown, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon.

(For account of the concerned) 5000 Bags No. 1 Tonkin White Rice

Terms: Cash on delivery. LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Prominent Life Insurance Company has one vacancy for an intelligent, energetic Chinese Representative. Must have good standing in the community and first-class references. Commission only. Apply, giving full particulars under Box 371 "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

ON DEMANDE.—Un bon dactylographe capable faire correspondance française. Inutile se presenter si connaissance de langue française imparfaite. S'adresser:—BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, Shamen, Indiquant emploi precedent et salaire demande.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.—For Swatow export and import house. Good opportunities to right party who is willing and efficient. Fare paid, living quarters supplied. Call Room 455, Hongkong Hotel, for interview before noon Tuesday.

WANTED.—Scandinavian firm wants connection with first-class European firm in Hongkong familiar with paper trade. When applying state bank reference. Apply Postbox No. 6.

WANTED.—A young Portuguese assistant for a British Firm. Reply to Box No. 373 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

THE CATHOLIC MEN'S CLUB.

GARDEN ROAD, will be opened by HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP D. POZZONI on Wednesday, 16th June, at 9 p.m.

It is hoped that all Members, and British Catholics intending to become Members, will endeavour to be present. Members may bring their lady friends on Wednesday evening.

The General Committee specially hope that there will be a large attendance of Catholic members of the Naval and Military forces, for whom the Club is primarily being opened.

A musical programme is being arranged.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Lab Ven Kee to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, & Friday, the 17th. & 18th. June 1920. commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanhti to Towkwo periods comprising—

3-coloured, 3-coloured, blue & white bowls, plates, vases, incense burners, figures, pictures, snuff bottles, ornaments, flower pots, screens, plaques, etc. etc.

Very fine gold inlaid bronze vase, Sung.
Very fine green jade incense burner.
Very fine celadon vase, Sung.
Very fine white "Goddess of Mercy," Ming.
Very fine jade inlaid pictures, Kienlung.

Also

A Few Pieces of Soochow Redwood Ware.

N. B. The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Wednesday, the 16th. inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

FAREWELL OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS

MARIE TEMPEST

Thursday, June 17th, "THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE."
Friday, June 18th, "THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY."
Saturday, June 19th, "OUTCAST."

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MAGNETIC

STOVES, RANGES and HEATERS.

TF. NO. 1186.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
S. S. "LAKE FARMINGDALE"

From CALCUTTA via
RANGOON, PENANG &
SINGAPORE.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on June 14th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 15th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

The Steamship
S. S. "ECUADOR"

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA
KOBE, SHANGHAI &
MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on June 14th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 15th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

Hongkong, 8th June, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S. S. "WEST CONOR"

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA,
KOBE & SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on June 15th at 2 p.m. and June 17th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 17th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

Hongkong, 4th June, 1920.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE

The Steamship

"WEST JENA"

having arrived from Seattle via ports on 10th June 1920 consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 11 a.m. on 17th June, 1920, by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after June 17th, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

Agents.

1st floor, Powell's Building,

12, Des Voeux Road, Ck.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship
"SATSUMA"

having arrived from New York via ports, on 12th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 19th inst. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within 30 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after June 19th 1920 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

United States Shipping Board

Emergency Fleet Corporation

Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.

Operating Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions,

Hongkong, 11th May, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"LOWTHER CASTLE"

From NEW YORK

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 31st inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 10 a.m. by Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1920.

PURE MILK.

EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRIC STERILIZATION.

The Medical Research Committee has just published a report on the destruction of bacteria in milk by electricity.

This method was used first on a large scale at Liverpool. The present account is by Professor Beattie, of Liverpool, and Mr. Lewis, Lecturer of Bacteriological Methods, University of Liverpool. An independent trial of the method was also made at Birmingham, where Professor Leith repeated and extended the Liverpool observations. Sir Oliver Lodge was good enough to superintend the study of current action on its technical side, and Professor Beattie put the apparatus at Dr. Leith's disposal.

The results of both experiments agree in supporting the value of the electrical method of sterilization. The Birmingham workers found that the electrical method showed a close parallelism to the old method of sterilization by heat, and are inclined to think that the current does its work of killing the bacteria by virtue of the heat which it generates. They were led to believe that in the electrical method the current raises the temperature of the milk more quickly, and since it passes through every part of the milk, the heat which it generates reaches every part of the milk at the same moment. It has this advantage over the simpler thermal method. Further, though the heat is generated always at the same rate, it increases with the length of the milk column traversed by the electrical current, and hence, as in the thermal method, the temperature of the milk will continue to increase until it reaches its highest point as it issues from the tube. The heat conditions of the two methods are, therefore, very similar. Their sterilizing power is also similar, though the electrical is quicker in its action, and Professor Leith summarized his report by saying that "both the thermal and electrical methods have a high practical value, and deserve consideration in any endeavour made to improve milk supplies. The thermal is simpler and cheaper, the electrical quicker in action."

Professor Leith suggested further that both methods could be made more efficient by grafting on them the practice of pasteurizing by two treatment applications, with rapid cooling of the milk after each, and that even with a single application the milk would store better if rapidly cooled after treatment.

In the opinion of the Medical Research Committee the experiments at Birmingham, though they entirely support the practical results obtained by Professor Beattie and Mr. Lewis at Liverpool, were not complete enough on their bacteriological side to settle finally the question whether the electrical current in this method has a direct bactericidal action or whether it acts purely as a thermal agent. Sir Oliver Lodge was strongly of opinion that its action was purely thermal. It must be hoped that this question may presently be settled by special inquiry: in the meantime there is no doubt that the work of Beattie and Lewis has given us an elegant and practical method of purifying milk for human consumption, of which the use upon a large scale becomes now a problem for closer financial and administrative examination.—Times.

CONSTEED

Announcement of New China Office

In order to give customers in the Orient quick, convenient, and dependable service, we have opened a new branch office at: Nantong Building, 22 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

This office is in charge of Mr. Gilbert L. Robinson, who comes to Shanghai with an intimate knowledge of manufacturing conditions and every facility of leading American Steel Manufacturers for assisting users of all iron and steel products including the following:

Agricultural Steel, such as Plow Bars, Harrow Teeth, Drag Teeth, Cultivator Teeth, Reel Teeth, etc.
Alloy Steels.
Anchors and Anchor Chains.
Bars.
Bells.
Bore Steel, Malleable Cast Iron Reinforcing Bars, Reinforced Iron.
Bridges.
Boiler Heads, Fronts, Flue Holes, Hand Holes, Man Holes, Tube Holes, Flanges, and Brackets.
Boiler Tubes, Wrought Steel and Cast Iron Bells and Kettle.
Bricks.
Large Freight, Passenger, Tank, etc. Cars, Trucks, Buses, and Street Cars.
Crane Tracks, Wheels, and Industrial Wheels of all kinds.
Cranes, Rigging and Electric Hoists.
Engineering of Steam and Electric Railroads.
Fabricated Structural Material.
Forgings—Forged Shafts for sugar mills, steamships, etc., and Miscellaneous Forgings.
Fence for Steam and Electric Railroads.
Gas Engines 500 H.P. and over.
Gears.
Hill and Hill & Hill Strip Steel.
Ingers.
Iron Mills.
Machinery—Baltimore Steel Company's, Detroit and Haverly Planers, Horizontal Boring, Milling and Milling Machines, Hydraulic Presses, Railways Shop Machinery, Rolling Mill Machinery, Shipyard Machinery.
Nails, Wire.
Ordnance—Bull's Head Shells, Box Trunk, Rifle Tubes, Steam Shafts and Dies, Stamp Mill Parts, Crusher Balls, etc.
Piling, Lathwork, Steel Sheet.
Pipes—English, Gas and Steam, American Standard, Wrought, Extra and Double Extra, Strong, Black and Galvanized.
Plate—Tanks, Mill, Flange, Boiler, Marine Boiler and Fire Box Quality.
Pole Line Material.
Pumps and Pumping Engines.
Rails—Light, Heavy, Tread or Taper, etc., and Accessories.
Refractories.
Scaffolding.
Shells, Wood.
Shedding, Cold Rolled and Cold Drawn Shapes, Standard Structural and Detail Items.
Sheet Bars.
Sheets, Plates, Galvanized, Flat and Curved, Cold Rolled, Blue Annealed.
Sliding.
Skins.
Stabs.
Spikes.
Steel Bolt.
Steel for Steam and Electric Railroads.
Tees.
Tin Mill Products.
Tin Plate.
Tires.
Tool Steel.
Turnbuckles.
Washers.
Welded—Refractory Steel, Steel Tired, Wire Products—Plate, Wire, Galvanized Wire of various grades, Annealed Wire, Wrought Hard Wire, Bright Soft Wire, Nail, Fencing, and Barbed Wire.
Wire Ropes.

As our Member Companies' annual ingot producing capacity is in excess of 12,000,000 tons annually we are in a position to handle the largest requirements as well as to quote fair prices.

Inquiries should include exact specifications, giving quantities desired, particulars as to size, weight, packing, country of destination, etc., and purpose for which the materials are required.

Consolidated Steel Corporation

SOLE EXPORTER OF THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS OF

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY.
BRIER HILL STEEL COMPANY.
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LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
LUKENS STEEL COMPANY.
MIDVALE STEEL & ORDANCE CO.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.
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BRANCH OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES IN San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans; Montreal and Toronto; St. John's, Newfoundland; Mexico City; Havana; Managua; Bogota; Rio de Janeiro; Buenos Aires; Lima; Santiago and Valparaiso; London; Copenhagen; Christiania; Barcelona; Milan; Johannesburg; Calcutta; Shanghai; Sydney; Wellington.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 4.)

FRANCE IN THE FAR EAST.

Paris, June 9.
M. Outrey, Deputy for Cochinchina, in a newspaper article, refers to the grave risk of a serious shortage in the French consular service in the Far East and urges that a greater number of consular posts should be given consular interpreters, following the British example. M. Outrey emphasises the immense importance of skilled staffs.

SCOTTISH MINERS' FOLLY.

London, June 9.
Scottish Coalowners at a meeting resolved to strongly protest against the men's proposal for a five day week. They point out it will mean a loss of over 1,500,000 tons annually.

CHINA AND ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

London, June 10.
Replying to Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Lloyd George stated the Government had received communications from China with regard to renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance but could not publish them presently.

OBITUARY.

Cape Town, June 9.
Major General Ravenshaw, commanding the Forces in South Africa, died from heart failure while elephant hunting in the Addo bush near Port Elizabeth. The body was found face downwards with his rifle in his hand.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.,

ENGINEER & SHIPBUILDERS, H/X UN KOWLOON.

HARBOUR REPAIRS
Call Flag "L"

Sole Agents for
"KELVIN MOTORS."

Motors from 12 H.P. to 50 H.P. now in stock also spare parts.

Works Tel. K.21.
Manager K.329.
Harbour Engineer K.120.
Works Supt. K.410.
Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

TWO NEW R.A.'S.

At a general assembly of academicians and associates, Sir Wm. Llewellyn, A.R.A., K.C.V.O., painter, and Mr. F. Derwent Wood, A.R.A., sculptor, were elected R.A.'s, and Mr. Oliver Hall, painter, was elected A.R.A.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Freckles Will Have To Go Farther Back Than That.

BY BLOSSER.



WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

and PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

an infallible remedy—immediately relieves
the irritation & effects a speedy cure.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Phone 16.

MARRIAGE.

KREBS—WAGER.—On June 12th, at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, by the Rev. G. R. Lindsay, Henri Krebs, of Messrs. Gerin, Drevard and Co., Hongkong, third son of the late Mr. Adolphe Krebs and Mrs. Krebs, of La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, to Bertha Dorleska Wager, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Wager, of Seattle, Washington. At Home, 52, Nathan Road, Kowloon, after July 1st.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. G. W. Gegg and family thank the many kind friends who have sent floral tokens and expressions of sympathy in their recent bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1920.

HONGKONG'S RESTRICTED DEVELOPMENT.

If there is one problem more than another which is continually looming larger and larger as regards the commercial development of this Colony, it is the lamentable shortage of accommodation, not only in offices but of land on which to build. Scarcely a day goes by without some reminder cropping up, proving that development is being seriously restricted by lack of room. In the city itself we do not see how matters are going to be remedied unless our Government is prepared to make very big concessions in the building regulations with regard to the maximum height of buildings—concessions which we think ought to be freely granted having regard to the fact that commercial prosperity is the very thing on which the Colony depends. The cry for offices and larger premises has reached a pitch so acute that it should be one of the Government's first duties to essay a remedy. The release of the Old Post Office building is one good step, but it should be supplemented by many more such. The vacant space next the Post Office, and several other sites should be built upon and if the present owners will not move, then the Government should secure powers to force their hands.

Those who expect to see the resumption of military land in the City effected soon had better disillusion themselves. So far as the public has been given to understand, representations have gone home on this matter, but we all know what happens at the Colonial Office in response to requests of this nature. They become pigeon-holed and hung up and he would be an over-sanguine prophet who would dare hazard any immediate response. In addition to this there is the question of expense to consider and some little indication of what the resumption by the civil authorities would cost, apart from providing other quarters, may be gained from the report of the Land Officer for 1919, which has just been issued. In this document we find the following:—"A portion of Pinewood Battery having an area of 11,860 square feet was transferred to the Colonial Government by the War Department for the purpose of extending Lugard Road for which a sum of \$1,311 was credited to the War Department in the Colonial Military Lands account. Two portions of Kowloon East Battery containing 96,371 square feet and 38,909 square feet respectively were also transferred to the Colonial Government by the War Department in consideration of credits in the same account of \$32,229.85 and \$13,612 respectively. The Colonial Government also took over two portions being the remainder of Kowloon East Battery Reserve and credited the War Department with the sums of \$132,049.47 and \$122,412.53 in the said account. The acquisition of these areas became necessary owing to development in the vicinity of the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks." That is extremely illuminating, because it shows that the Colonial Government will have to pay for every foot of land that it takes from the military for civil purposes. If one thinks of the huge area of land covered by the military establishments along Queen's Road East and the properties contiguous thereto, an idea will be obtained of the almost fabulous cost of the suggested undertaking. We realise that this change will have to come one day if Hongkong is to develop as it should on this side of the harbour, but we are not over-optimistic as to the length of time that will have to elapse before any actual work can be commenced.

A great deal has been said about the development of Kowloon, but however much the Peninsula may stand to benefit by railway and wharfage extension there can be no question that the City of Victoria will remain for many years the centre of the Colony. Kowloon can relieve matters but it is doubtful if it will ever usurp Hongkong's position of priority. And at present there seems no desire to work in that direction. For the actual handling of cargo we believe that Kowloon is going to develop—and develop rapidly, but as the real commercial centre, housing offices and shops, the present City will long remain. The present desire is not for a change but for an extension, and all that thought possible should be brought to bear on this matter by the Government. West of Pedder Street there are few really suitable premises and the aim should be to replace the present Chinese class of buildings with better and more modern structures suitable for foreign offices. If one looks at the Praya west of the Post Office one gets a good illustration of what is meant. East of the Post Office there is a fine front of big commodious premises, but west of it there are old houses, the upper floors of which are used as dwellings. This should not be, in these days when space and more space is the prime consideration. Not lament these facts though we may, it is in the other direction that we must look for development, to the military land to be resumed and the proper utilisation of the reclaimed foreshore at Wan-chai. If the resumption of military properties be a costly proceeding there will be the satisfaction of knowing that, utilised for business, the land will be of far more value to the Crown than it ever could be as it is.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE SHIPPING AWARD.

"Propeller," in his letter to the owners on Saturday, alleging that some of the owners are refusing to abide by the terms of the recent shipping award, raises a most important matter. It will be recalled that when the dispute had reached a most critical stage, the shipowners and the two Guilds concerned agreed to submit the question to independent arbitration and to abide by the decision of the arbitrators appointed. These arbitrators were approved by all the parties, and in favour of the men it must be said that they exercised a large measure of patience during the lengthy period which elapsed between the time when the arbitration commenced and the terms of the decision were made known. They fulfilled their part of the bargain by keeping the ships running, and although the award did not come anywhere near their demands we have not heard that any of them have otherwise than loyally accepted it. It so happens that one of the provisions of the arbitrators' decision was that the new rates of pay were to be made retrospective to December 15th last. In the interim some of the men affected have left their ships. It is these men, or some of them, who are now being met with a refusal on the part of their previous employers to observe the award, one of the latter's arguments being that the former have no claim. Other of the owners, however, have paid the demands in full without any demur. Our hope is that the Shipowners' Association will make it clear to all the employers affected that they have to fall into line.

THE DANGER.

The line of conduct followed by those owners who are seeking to avoid their obligations is likely to place the whole body of employers in a false light, and, as our correspondent remarks, "it will hardly be an encouragement to the men to submit future disputes to arbitration. Shipping strikes are about the last thing that Hongkong wants to experience. Such movements, if they become at all general, can do no end of harm to this Colony. The men, when they consented to arbitration, no doubt had that point in mind. They wanted more wages, but they were anxious not to injure the Colony by persisting in unreasonable demands. In the future, other disputes may arise, and it is essential that any such should be given impartial adjudication. Shipowners, therefore, who do not "play the game" are worthy of nothing but condemnation, because by so acting they are harmfully prejudicing the future.

CHINESE PEACE PROBLEM.

It would seem that the Military Government in Canton is being treated with distinct coolness by the Peking authorities. In reply to the Canton representations regarding the status of the peace delegates, the State Department professes ignorance as to the negotiations which are said to have taken place in Shanghai recently and states that the proposed change in the chief delegate from the South is a matter which does not concern the North. The Canton request that a new Northern delegate be appointed is politely turned down. Coincident with these intimations there comes a complaint from Northern military officials that the commander of the Southern troops is obstructing peace by seizing cities in Hunan. We wonder where it will all end. If any good can be accomplished by the reconvening of the Shanghai Conference, then we hope it will speedily assemble whilst talk of compromise is in the air. It is high time, this breach between North and South, or, rather, between Northern and Southern factions, were bridged. China cannot go on for ever divided against herself. If the worst possible disaster is to be avoided, some Government, no matter by what faction it is controlled, must be formed capable of exercising central powers and general supervision over all the Provinces. If a conference can arrange that, its delegates will have served their country well.

NEW DANISH PRIME MINISTER.

Copenhagen, May 3.—The King has entrusted M. Niels Meergaard, the Liberal leader, with the task of forming a Cabinet.

DAY & DAY.

THE FIRM ONLY GIVE US REASON FOR SUCCESS AND THE FUTURE IT IS THAT OUR IDEALS.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. J. Morrison, the sub-accountant of the Chartered Bank, is lying ill in hospital with pneumonia.

Mr. W. A. Webb, the Assistant Manager of Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., has returned from Tientsin, where he went for a holiday.

The Catholic Men's Club, Garden Road, is to be formally opened on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 9 p.m. A musical programme is being arranged.

On Saturday there were notified seven cases of plague, of which three were fatal. There were also one case each of small-pox and diphtheria, the latter being fatal. All were Chinese.

The Pharies' Grand Variety Performance, postponed from Thursday last, is to take place to-night at the Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m. sharp. Those attending are respectfully requested to be in their seats by the time the performance commences.

On Friday morning, No. 3 Carnarvon Road, Kowloon, was broken into by a burglar and a sum of \$39 in Hongkong notes together with a £100 note were stolen from a drawer in the bedroom. The theft was not discovered until later in the morning. The circumstance of an open door to the verandah led to the theory that the theft was carried out by an outsider. The incident was reported to the Kowloon Police, but without any result so far, we understand.

A charge of assault was to-day brought by an Indian watchman against a Chinese. The alleged assault took place at the Cosmopolitan Docks, where the Chinese is said to have taken up a stone and hit the watchman with it. The Chinese said that it was a "very small" stone that he used to hurt the constable with, whereas it was proved that it was a "very big brick" that he used, and that the will to use it was not wanting, as evidenced by the force with which he brought it down on the head of the unlucky watchman. A fine of \$10 was imposed on the delinquent.

Under the title of "Joan the Woman," a pictorial dramatization of the life of Joan of Arc is now being screened to capacity houses at the Coronet. In a masterly portrayal of the character of the historic maid, Geraldine Farrar, the famous operatic star, shows that her talents are not confined to the operatic stage, but that she is capable of interpreting all the minute detail of expression required in an emotional actress of the screen. In the production she conforms to the general idea of the personality of Joan. The scope of its treatment places the production within the designation of a super-production. "Joan the Woman" will continue to be shown for the next two nights.

Lately the Chinese tea-houses of the Wanchai district have suffered from a peculiar sort of nuisance caused by the assiduous bestowal of patronage by a native gentleman. This man had made it a custom of dividing his time and patronage between the different houses, but what was an objectionable proceeding to the keepers was the fact that he never paid for what he had drunk or eaten. For this reason they had on countless occasions taken him to the Police Station, but had stopped short of prosecuting him. Doubtless encouraged, he had continued in his good old ways, and there came a time when the keepers of the tea-houses had politely to request him to bestow his patronage elsewhere. On Saturday last, he went to a certain tea-house in the district, and after having drunk some tea offered the proprietor, who ordered him out of the shop, at which he offered to take on the whole lot of foks in unequal combat. Creating much disturbance outside the door of the tea-house, he was at length arrested by a detective, and when charged before Mr. Hutchison to-day was fined \$10, or two weeks.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCATOR"]

Hongkong is now in the throes of a financial crisis. The serious drop in Exchange during the week has aggravated the trouble. A number of firms are rumoured to be on the eve of "going under." One firm has already suspended payment, and is said to be going into liquidation. Another firm of importers and exporters, doing as well a trade in minerals, etc., is "in the soup," while another firm that is reported to have made a good sum out of the Government in rice is in the doldrums. An old established house is also said to have been badly hit. Then there is another European firm that is reported to have suffered very heavy losses in Exchange, and in wolfram, and its existence is precarious. A number of Portuguese firms have suffered very heavy losses in rice, and it is likely that they will soon go the way of all flesh. It is difficult to forecast what the future holds for those firms that are in financial straits. Money is abominably tight at present, and an amelioration in the position is not likely until the rice and tin stocked in the Colony are disposed of.

A very disquieting fact is that a quarter of the rice stocks in the godowns have gone bad, having formed weavils, and are thus not fit for export. Estimating the rice stocks to be worth roughly ten million dollars, it would mean that nearly three million dollars have been practically thrown away. A good portion of the rice that has gone bad in the godowns is not fit for human consumption, while a small fraction could be sold at a great sacrifice. The Banks will be very badly hit in this respect for as much as eighty to eighty-five per cent. of the value had been advanced on the rice. The biggest sufferers are undoubtedly the Chinese banks, and I am quite certain that their balance sheets will not be seen this time. If anything, this should prove as a lesson in sound banking to our Chinese bankers. It is only a financial crisis that brings out the soundness of a bank's management. The great shock that has been given to credit and trade by the crises in Japan and the United States has thrown everything into disarray in the Colony, and this state of affairs is likely to continue for some time. The crisis can only be overcome by banks taking swift measures to support credit and uphold trade.

Looking back over the past five months, one wonders that things have not been brought to a head before this. There has been indiscriminate gambling in produce of all kinds, and also in Exchange, and if the present trouble that merchants in the Colony are going through will serve to eliminate from our midst the new concerns that have been established in the Colony with small capital and which have been expecting that luck would help them, it will be a matter of congratulation.

At the moment, however, the point which bankers and all connected with the money market should bear in mind is that nothing should be done that would cause any big concern in Hongkong—to close its doors. For this is certain to have a most baneful effect on the Colony's trade, as likely to create a panic, and thus do incalculable harm. I know that the local Banks do not at present contemplate taking any such drastic action, although in the case of the weaklings the banks have tried to put the screw on the defaulters. It is a fact that the present state of affairs is due in a large measure to too much credit having been given to mushroom firms that have come into existence during the past four or five years. The Chinese banks and many of the small foreign banks have been very lavish with their funds to these new firms of importers and exporters that had very little capital behind them. The outstanding feature of the business in past years has been the overwhelming supply of floating bank credits given to these small institutions. Our statistics of failures in the course of the next month or so will certainly show a big increase, unless something occurs that will bring in better times for merchants. At the moment there seems to be no silver lining

to the cloud that overhangs the markets to-day.

I do not know whether the enquiry that set in during the past week for rice for the Philippine Islands can be regarded as a silver lining. Last week some 20,000 tons of rice were sold from here to the Philippines, and a few thousand tons to the Straits Settlements. Let us hope that this enquiry will assume larger proportions this week and the rice that is lying in the hands of the rice merchants will be sold at a loss, of course. During the week a good deal of rice was put up to auction that showed signs of deterioration, and a good deal more are going to come under the hammer soon.

The dramatic drop of sixpence in the price of bar silver in one day, which was witnessed during the week, is almost a record, and it is only exceeded by the movement of the white metal on March 5th last, when the cash price of bar silver fell 6s. 6d. This justified the misgiving that I expressed in my last notes. It strikes me that the United States are running the margin a bit too fine in the matter of purchasing the silver that they had sold during the war to the world and which they have to buy under the Pittman Act. I have already stated that the United States Mint has been given instructions by the Senate to buy bar silver when it drops to a dollar an ounce. The exact instruction to the Director of the U. S. Mint was that he should purchase at the figure of a dollar of an ounce "silver produced and refined in the United States of America." America had sold to China and India no less than three hundred million ounces of silver.

In this connection it is interesting to point out that the Director of the United States Mint in one of his recent reports of last year's estimates of the world's production of silver placed it at 197,394,900 ounces, of which only 57,810,100 fine ounces were obtained from mines in the United States. All that silver had been sold and a great deal of last year's production. The output of the United States of America last year was less than that of the previous year, something like 68 million ounces, owing to the inactivity of the large copper mines, whence a large proportion of the silver is derived. This year, it will be recalled, that the United States Treasury contracted with the three U. S. Banks operating in China to sell twenty million silver dollars on commission, with a minimum of \$1.35 per fine ounce, delivery in China. A good portion of this the Chinese have not succeeded in absorbing owing to the non-movement of produce since the past three months. It must be remembered that the United States dollar is coined at an equivalent of about 129 cents the fine ounce, and now that the price of bar silver is so favourable for purchasing, it is crass folly to make a stipulation that the silver that is to be purchased by the Director of the U. S. Mint is to be that obtained from the United States mines. I have already shown how difficult it would be—nay, impossible—for the American Government to get the silver that it needs to repurchase at one dollar per fine ounce the equivalent of the silver dollars sold under the Pittman Act. Slowly the United States is losing its grip on the world's silver market, and England and others are replenishing their stocks of the white metal. India is the only possible absorber of silver now. Last year the United States of America exported to Hongkong 10,245,000 silver dollars, and to Shanghai 33,022,228. India absorbed last year from America 109,181,000 silver dollars.

There have been very heavy arrivals of metals during the past ten days from the United States and the United Kingdom into the Colony. It will be some considerable time before all this is consumed locally. Japanese merchants are keen sellers of all kinds of steel and metal products in our market, and at prices much below what others would accept for their stuff. Under the circumstances, the metal merchants are feeling the pinch badly. A disquieting feature of recent shipments from abroad is that the manufacturers are executing high-priced orders, and keeping the low-priced metal and steel

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Prince Albert's remarks at the Royal Academy dinner with regard to the need for the revival of the village sign, or emblem, lattered and considerably displayed—a welcome guide to the visitor in a strange land—are worthy of all attention. They become significant when one remembers that only a couple of months ago Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, the chairman of the Civic Arts Association, was able to announce that his Majesty the King had expressed himself as much interested in this very matter. Attention was then called to the decorative signposts about Sandringham. Without doubt, there is crying need to-day for information for the traveller in lonely places, and it should be conveyed to him in the best manner possible.

The teacher had been talking to the children on the Friday afternoon on the subject of moral courage. During the ensuing week-end she forgot the subject, but it was brought to mind on Monday morning by a boy, who, timidly approaching her, remarked, "Please Miss, I had some of that you were talking about on Saturday morning." For a moment she was puzzled, then she asked, "What was that?" "Moral courage, Miss." "Indeed! How was that?" "Well, Miss, I washed the doorsteps for my mother, and all the other lads stood round and laughed at me." "Good," said the teacher, "that was really fine of you—that was just the sort of thing I meant." "Yes, Miss," the lad went on, "and when I'd done I took the dirty water and threw it all over them!"

The activities of ex-King Constantine's partisans, appear to be extending in a very suggestive fashion. Only a few months ago Tino's finances were in such a parlous condition that an agent of his was credibly reported to have been in London trying to raise money on his crown; to-day his propaganda is practically world-wide, for it has now spread from America to China and Japan. The assassination of Venizelos is being preached without camouflage of any sort by the Constantinist sheets in the United States, one of which, received in Boulevard-street by the last mail, is pleased also to offer up a pious prayer for the overthrow of "this bastard edifice called England." It says something for the Greek Premier's tolerance that nearly a dozen papers advocating much the same kind of ideas are suffering to appear daily in Athens itself.

Napoleon's father, at the age of 45, died of cancer of the stomach. Ninety-nine years ago this year the fallen Emperor himself died of the same disease at St. Helena. It was said at the time that Napoleon had died because of the unsuitable climate. Indeed, the exile himself in 1817 practically accused the English Government of the day of trying to murder him by their choice of the place for his captivity. Yet during the five years of Bonaparte's life on the island only one of the fifty persons who formed his suite died—an Italian who had brought the seeds of consumption with him from Europe. Napoleon steadily refused to apply the medical advice given him. Probably the knowledge of his family history and a recognition of his own symptoms made him realise the uselessness of medicine or exercise. As he himself said two or three weeks before his death, "The vomitings which succeeded one another without interruption seem to show that of all my organs the stomach is the most diseased. I am inclined to believe it is attacked with the disorder that killed my father—the physicians prophesied it would be hereditary in our family." The post-mortem carried out on his own instructions proved his supposition to be correct.

goods unexecuted with the excuse that labour troubles preclude their being shipped at present. The biggest margin of profit is not on the high-priced products but the cheap ones, and besides this, such shipments that had come during the past two weeks necessitate large outlays, and when the money market is so tight. There has been an all-round slump in prices since I last wrote, in many instances, as much as twenty per cent. over the previous rates.

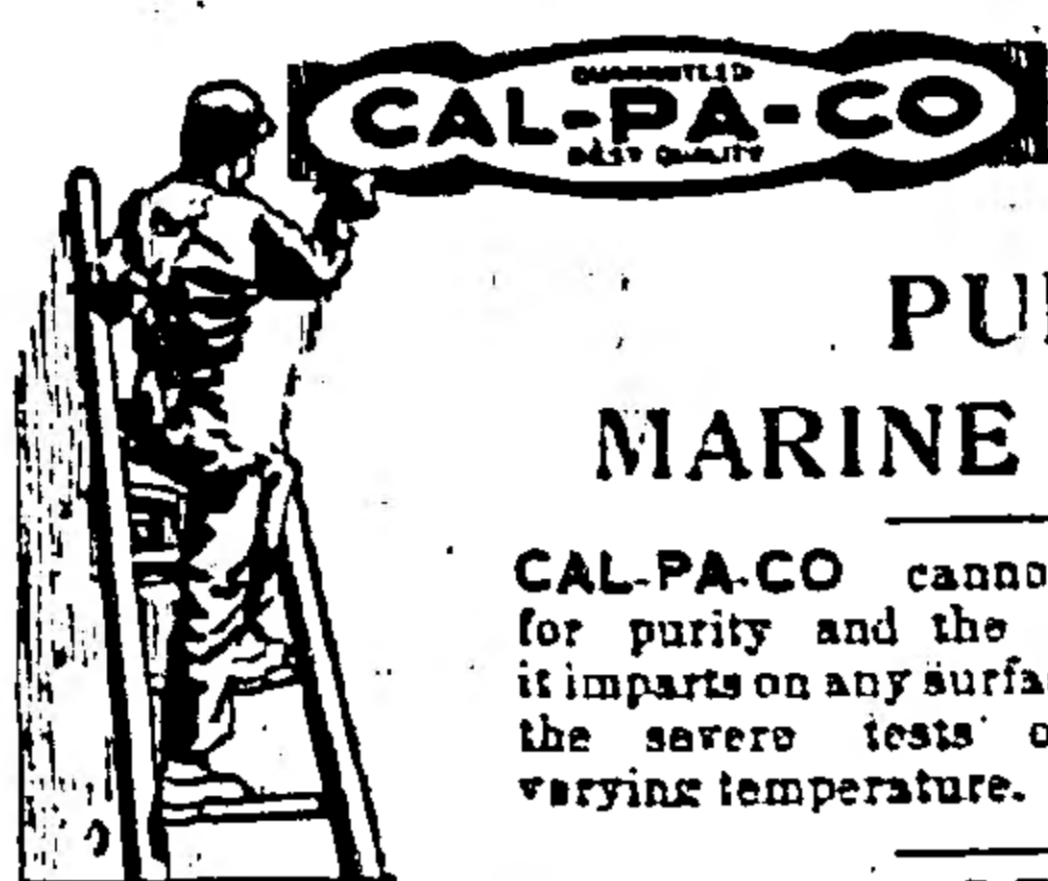
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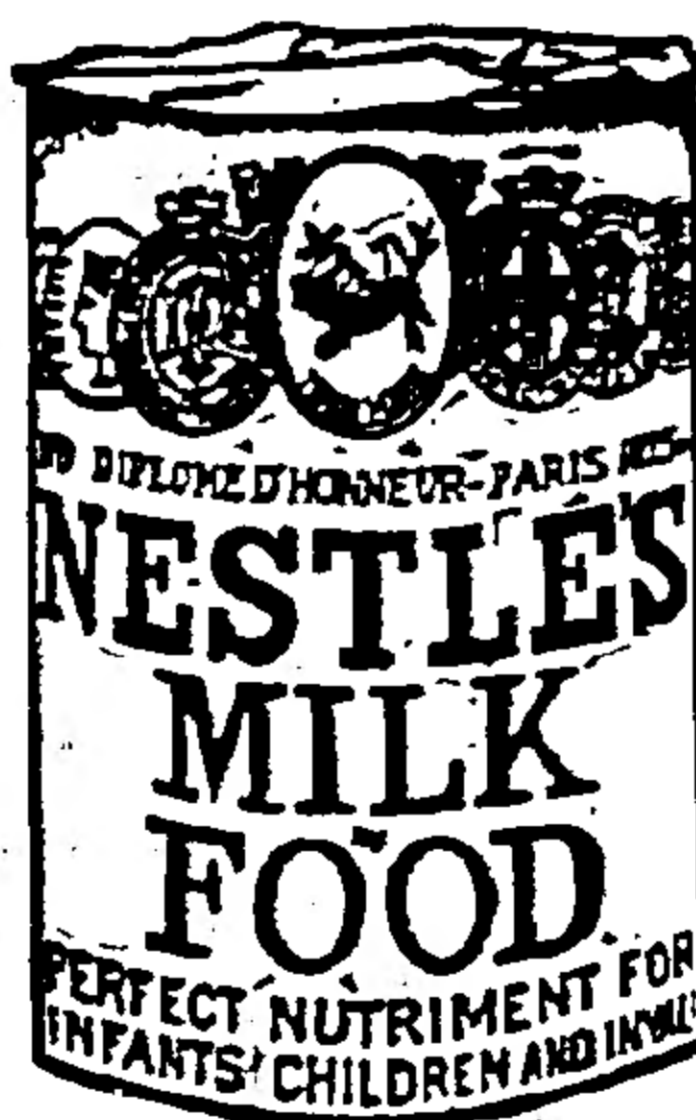
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The annual assembly of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland opened at Birmingham recently. The retiring president, Mr. Herbert Marnham, introduced his successor, the Rev. D. J. Hiley, London, who took the chair.

The adoption of the report of the council was moved by the Rev. W. Y. Fullerton, who urged the claims of the United Fund of £250,000, which is proposed to raise in conjunction with the Baptist Missionary Society, and £100,000 of which is to be allocated to a sustentation fund. In existing conditions, it is held, no accredited married Baptist minister ought to be expected to live on a stipend which is less than £250 per annum.

The Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, in supporting the motion, dealt with the activities of Baptist World Alliance, remarking that following the war there were poverty, unrest, confusion, and diseases in many lands. Answering the question, "Are we going

to meet German Baptists?" he declared "Of course we are." (Hear, hear.) The war, he said, was over. The British Prime Minister at Spa was going to meet the German Prime Minister, and it would be a sad and sorry thing if British Baptists could not meet German Baptists.

The report was adopted. Mr. Herbert Marnham was elected treasurer for the ensuing year and the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare secretary.

The subject of national education was introduced by the Rev. J. C. Carlisle, of Folkestone, who submitted a resolution expressing high appreciation of the great services to education rendered by Mr. Fisher, but rejecting the principle that in all public elementary schools religious observance and instruction should be differentiated so far as practicable in relation to religious tenets. Dr. Carlisle said he could not conceive of a Baptist Prime Minister, with such an educational record as that of Mr. Lloyd George, being a party to the reopening of a bitter and sordid controversy.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Lyle Samuel, M.P., and carried unanimously.

NOTICES

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WAR ON THE COMMUNITY.

"SLOWGEAR" MOVE
CONDEMNED.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, addressing a large meeting of railwaymen at Derby referred to attempts made by a certain section of the men to introduce a new economic weapon, known as "slow gear," or "working to rule." He admitted that there were many rules in the railway service today that were either obsolete or needed amending, but why not demand a revision of these rules? The public would at least be able to recognize the honesty of the claim. The advocates of this new policy did not put forward any such claim. They bluntly admitted that it was to enforce the wage demand. The first to suffer by this policy would be the workers themselves. Good, swift and efficient transport at this moment was more essential than ever. Did those who advocated such a policy realize that it was the one certain method of further increasing the cost of living?

It was nothing short of a war on the community and had all the elements of poison gas. The Executive Committee had not sanctioned this policy and no official of the union could do other than deplore it. Once they ignored their public obligation, they would speedily find that the community was always greater and stronger than any section of the people.

Mr. Thomas added that if his advice were taken on the "working to rule" policy, he trusted that before many weeks he would be able to say they had established their claim, not by threats or intimidation, but by an impartial and free investigation. Mr. Thomas was frequently cheered, and not a dissentient voice was raised against his condemnation of the "working to rule" policy.

MR. CRAMP ON "GOING SLOW."

Speaking at the May Day demonstration at Ipswich, Mr. C. T. Cramp said they had read that a section of railwaymen would act on what was known as "going slow" until they got the 20s. a week. If anything was to

be done for any section of workers unanimity must prevail. They must not have one section deciding to do one thing on their own and another section deciding upon something else. So far as the union was concerned, they had no knowledge of the matter, except what they had read in the newspapers. They had made a demand for £1 a week increase, and that they intended to have. He did not believe the realization of their intention would do any good until they could break down that infernal ring which was imposing high prices on them.

In certain circumstances he was in favour of direct action for political ends, and was prepared to justify his position. He regarded the Government with such feelings of detestation that he would take any course to bring about its downfall. Fortunately the stage was clearing for straight fighting between Capital and Labour.

Dealing with taxation of cooperative societies, Mr. Cramp said they had asked for it. The cooperative movement had degenerated; they had become more concerned about dividends than about cooperation. Let them eliminate their dividends altogether and they would not get taxed.

MR. CLYNES HOOTED.

A big Labour audience at Manchester hooted and hissed Mr. J. R. Clynes when he rose to speak. The Chairman, Councillor J. R. Davies, reminded the audience that there were men on the platform of all political shades of opinion in the Labour Party, and asked for a fair hearing. Boos again greeted Mr. Clynes, who began to deal with the Irish question, saying he had not changed towards Ireland.

At his statement that people were living in a fool's paradise if they thought that by ordinary means they could remedy the extraordinary evils of the world to-day, the audience broke into "Tell me the old, old story," and some minutes elapsed before Mr. Clynes continued. He criticized the Government's attitude towards general unemployment, and said the Labour Party, despite all criticism, were working against the greatest odds. He sat down amid mingled hisses and cheers.

RICE STILL SOARING.

RECORD FIGURES REACHED
IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai June 3.—Never has rice been so dear as during the past three days, when the price has gone up to \$11.30 a picul, says the Chinese Press.

A number of rice merchants had a conference and decided to sell their present rice stocks as cheaply as possible. It is said that very little rice comes from Wusieh now, but there is a fair quantity being received from Taiping and other surrounding places. There is not much rice left in the godowns because a quantity of the grain has been handed over to the City Magistrate for cheap sale amongst the poor. It is, therefore, hoped that more rice will be received in Shanghai soon in order to relieve the market and bring down the prices.

One rich man is trying to "do his bit" by petitioning the Magistrate to sell cheaper rice in his village. He states that, if this is done, he will give 100 piculs from his own stock to be distributed. All expenses in connexion with the transportation of rice to his village will be borne by the philanthropist.

There was a rush on Sunday at the cheap rice agencies at Great East Gate and the South Gate when cheap rice was sold to the poor people. The agencies opened at 8 a.m. and closed at 4 p.m. during which time some 30 piculs were disposed of. As there were many who did not know of this cheap distribution, it is expected there will be larger crowds to-day.

Looting has been reported in Pootung. A wheel-barrow coolie was pushing his barrow along when suddenly six or seven hoodlums held him up and cut open his bags of rice. He yelled out and the robbers made off. The case was reported to the chief of police, who ordered a general search in the huts of the paupers. In several of the huts they found some rice, but none of the inmates were present, so the rice has been confiscated.

Another case happened on Sunday afternoon. Some 300 women and children, with baskets in their hands, made straight for a certain shop. The shopkeepers heard that they were coming and immediately put up their shutters. Other rice shops in the surrounding district followed their example. When the chief of police heard of the matter he sent officers round to urge the shopkeepers to re-open their shops, saying that the police would guarantee their safety.

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Glymont R. D. Co.	June 14
Fushimi M. N. Y. K.	June 15
Montague A. L.	June 15
Ecudar P. M. Co.	June 15
Tanahima M. N. Y. K.	June 16
Tanahima M. O. S. K.	June 16
Havre M. O. S. K.	June 17
Mitsuki M. O. S. K.	June 17
Shinyo M. T. K. K.	June 17
West Hixton L. A. Co.	June 17
Nellore P. & O.	June 18
Crosskeys A. L.	June 18
Van Waerwyck J. C. J. L.	June 18
Siberia M. T. K. K.	June 18
Nile C. M. Co.	June 19
Toyooka M. N. Y. K.	June 20
Persia D. & Co.	June 20
Maquan F. W. Co.	June 20
Taraga M. N. Y. K.	June 21
Iconium A. L.	June 22
Waban A. L.	June 23
Tango M. N. Y. K.	June 23
E. Trader S. & D.	June 23
Amazon M. O. S. K.	June 25
Inaba M. N. Y. K.	June 27
Africa M. O. S. K.	June 27
Wytherville A. L.	June 29
Tajima M. N. Y. K.	June 30
Kawachi M. N. Y. K.	July 1
Cadaretta R. D. Co.	July 1
Karmala P. & O.	July 1
Katori M. N. Y. K.	July 2
Abercos A. L.	July 4
Deucalion B. L.	July 5
Seattle M. O. S. K.	July 8
Persia M. T. K. K.	July 8
Tokiwa M. N. Y. K.	July 9
Kamo M. N. Y. K.	July 9
Higbo R. D. Co.	July 10
West Ira R. D. Co.	July 10
Kathlanha B. L.	July 10
Himalaya M. O. S. K.	July 11
Persia D. & Co.	July 11
Himalaya M. O. S. K.	July 11
Endicott A. L.	July 15
West Montaji L. A. Co.	July 17
Arizona M. O. S. K.	July 17
St. Albans P. & O.	July 20
Nikko M. N. Y. K.	July 21
China C. M. Co.	July 22

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Shisen M. O. S. K.	June 14
Hoihow B. & S.	June 14
Japan P. & O.	June 14
Kailong B. & S.	June 15
Hailong D. L. Co.	June 15
Ichang B. & S.	June 15
Luchow B. & S.	June 15
G. Apar P. & O.	June 16
Takung J. M. Co.	June 16
Chungang J. M. Co.	June 16
Penang M. N. Y. K.	June 16
Hangsang J. M. Co.	June 17
Sosho M. O. S. K.	June 17
Sunning B. & S.	June 17
Taian M. N. Y. K.	June 18
Iyo M. N. Y. K.	June 18
Hailong D. L. Co.	June 18
Kueichow B. & S.	June 18
Wingsang J. M. Co.	June 18
Kumsang J. M. Co.	June 18
Doylstown P. M. Co.	June 19
Chenan B. & S.	June 19
Kosoku M. O. S. K.	June 20
Tjmanock J. C. J. L.	June 21
Nikko M. N. Y. K.	June 21
Kosoku M. O. S. K.	June 21
Hailong D. L. Co.	June 22
Malacca M. N. Y. K.	June 25
Ganges M. O. S. K.	June 25
Delagoa M. N. Y. K.	June 27
Shisen M. O. S. K.	July 2
Yeterofu M. N. Y. K.	July 2
Burma M. O. S. K.	July 15

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S.S. WEST HIXTON	June 15	S.S. WEST HIXTON	June 17
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 10	S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 12
S.S. WEST HIRA	Aug. 10	S.S. WEST HIRA	Aug. 12

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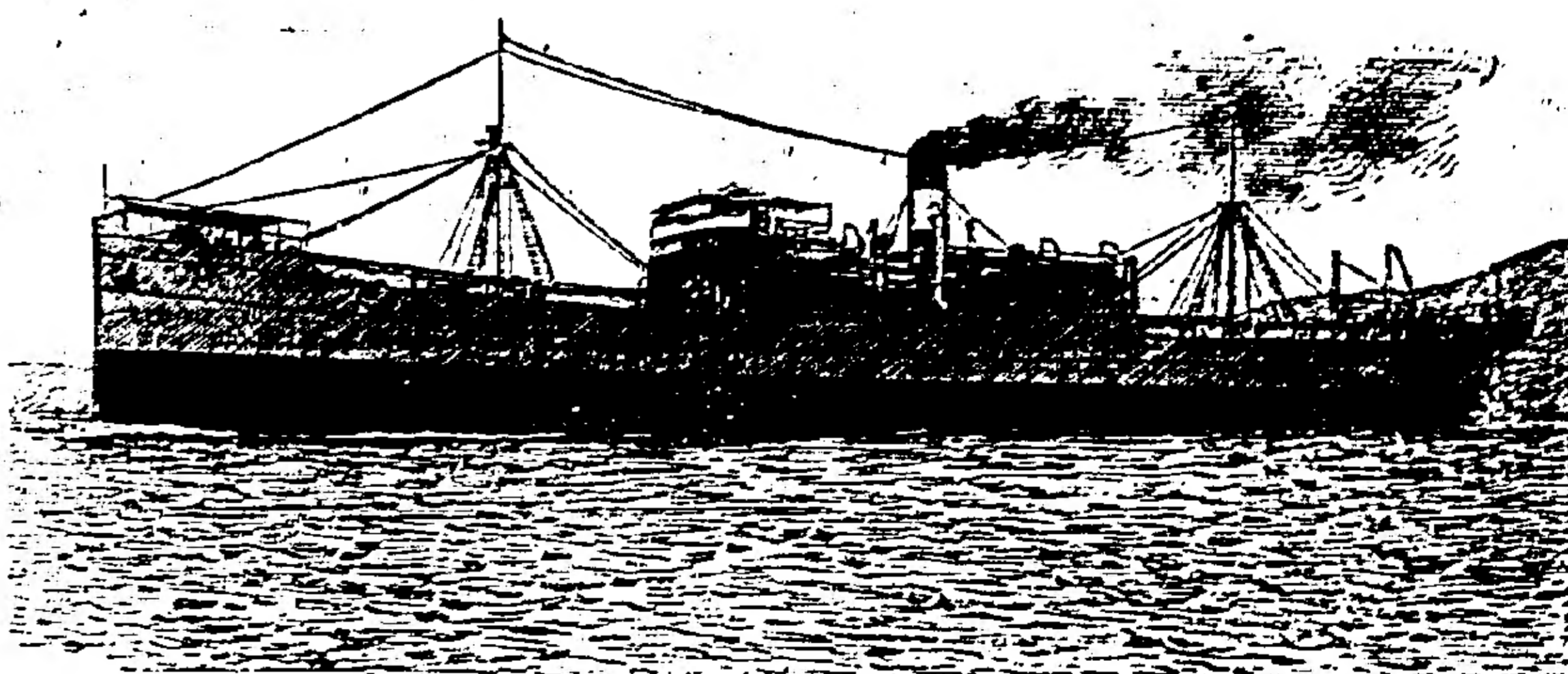
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TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



"RED" DEMONSTRATION.

While Soviet Russia celebrated a victory of the Bolsheviks, on March 12, spectators climbed to the housetops to wave red flags. Lower picture is an armored automobile, once used against the Reds, which took part in the big parade. It was wreathed in red bunting and driven by revolutionary soldiers.



MARY GARDEN.

Famous opera singer who is just commencing a season at the Paris Opera House.



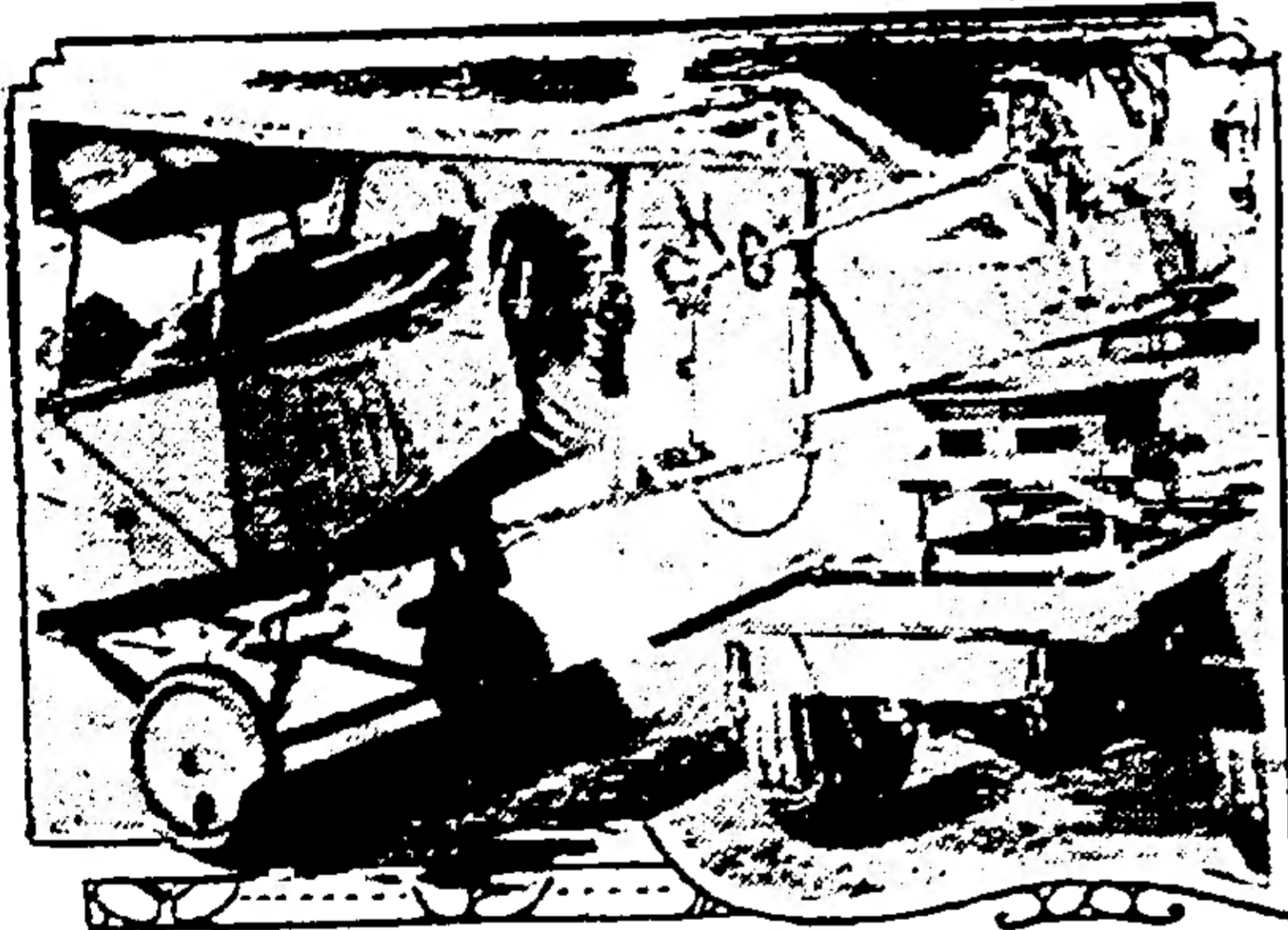
FAMOUS COMPOSER.

Giacomo Puccini the famous Italian composer will be elected to the Italian Senate before the reopening of Parliament—according to the Giornale d'Italia.



COLLECTING FOR THE "REDS."

Above are seen two Russian vendors of Bolshevik tags. The tags bear revolutionary inscriptions and proceeds from their sale go to aid the Red movement.



AEROPLANE CRANKING MACHINE.

To eliminate the necessity of hand-starting, U.S. Government experts have devised this aeroplane starter after many experiments. It is mounted on an auto truck body. A long arm stretches to the centre of the airplane propeller and a small gasoline motor gives the propeller a quick spin. The automatic fingers of the arm release the propeller the moment it starts.



NAVAL BATTLE PRACTICE.

Examination of a target after battle practice by U.S. naval men.



A CHARMING RESIDENCE.

Above is seen the summer residence of Mr. Charles R. Crane, the new U.S. Minister to China, at Woods Hole, Mass.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

That Line of Chatter Didn't Make a Hit With Tom.

BY ALLMAN



NOTICES.

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TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	645 aa. 650
Marine Insurance.	
Cantons	395
North China	4150
Union	185 aa. 115.190
Yangtze	215
Far Eastern	171 1/2
Fire Insurance.	
China Fire	123
H. K. Fire	305
Shipping.	
Douglas	h. & sa. 85
H.K. Steamboats	231 1/2
Indos (Pre)	18
Indos (Def) L. R.	205
Shells	200 1/2
Ferries	28 1/2
Refineries.	
Sugars	226 s. 230
Malabona	50
Mining.	
Kailans	100
Langkan	18
Shanghai Loans	18
Shai Explorations	11 1/2
Rauba	30
Tronohs	27 1/2
Ural Caspian	27 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	56 1/2
K. Docks	153 1/2
Shai Docks	131
N. Engineering	126
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	106
H.K. Hotels	125
L. Invest.	113
H. Phreys Est.	71 1/2
K. Loan Lands	49
L. Reclamations	140
West. Points	51
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	1.627 1/2
Kung Yik	1.54
Lau Kung Mow	1.240
Oriental	1.350
Shai Cottons	1.43
Yangtzepeas	1.43
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	6.8
China Borneo	8 1/2
Do. Light old	7
China Providents	24
Dairy Farms	19
Electric H. K.	33
Electric Macao	24 1/2
Hongkong Ropes	5.90
H. K. Tramways	5.40
Peak Trams, old	70 cts.
Do. new	41 1/2
Steam Laundries	10
Steel Foundries	4.12
Water-boats	13
Watsons	5.80
Wm. Powells	35
Wisemans	35

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Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits-Per GREGORY APCAR, 14th June.
Shanghai-Per SUNNING, 14th June.
Straits-Per PENANG M., 15th June.
Straits-Per IYO MARU, 17th June.
Japan-Per TAIAN M., 17th June.
Bombay-Per SHINI M., 19th June.
Straits-Per DURBAN MARU, 19th June.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong-Per KAIFONG, 15th June, 8 a.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe-Per SHINRYU MARU, 15th June, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA VICTORIA-Per FUSHIMI MARU, 15th June, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok-Per LU-CHOW, 15th June, 10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden-Per JAPAN, 15th June, noon.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow-Per HAILONG, 15th June, 1 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & North China-Per ICHANG, 15th June, 2 p.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO-Per ECUADOR, 15th June, Reg. 2.45 p.m. Letters 3.30 p.m.

Philippine Is.-Per LOWTHER CASTLE, 15th June, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 17TH JUNE.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Takao-Per SOSHU MARU, 17th June, 8 a.m.
Shanghai and North China-Per SUNNING, 17th June, 10 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States Central & South America and EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO-Per SHINYO MARU, 17th June, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES-Per NELLORE, 17th June, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 16th June, at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 18TH JUNE.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe-Per IYO MARU, 18th June, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow-Per HAILONG, 18th June, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands-Per YUEN-SANG, 18th June, 2 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin-Per KUEICHOW, 18th June, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 19TH JUNE.

Shanghai and North China-Per WEST CONOB, 19th June, 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China-Per CHENAN, 19th June, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, 21ST JUNE.

Japan via Nagasaki-Per NIK-KO M., 21st June, 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, 22ND JUNE.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow-Per HAILONG, 22nd June, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JUNE.

Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Is.-Per TANGO MARU, 23rd June, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 14th, 1920. No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has fallen slightly at all reporting stations. It remains lowest over Tongking. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.50 inch. Total since January 1st, 43.65 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	S.W. winds, fresh, clearing, squally, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel.	S.W. winds, fresh to strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.	Day On date.	On date.
Barometer	29.59	29.61
Temperature	83	84
Humidity	73	85
Wind Direction	S.W.	S.W.
Force	4	4
Weather	c.	o.
Rain	0.63	0.60
High and low temperatures on the 13th 89		14th 89

H. K. Observatory, June 14, 1920.

SUNDAY, 27TH JUNE.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES-Per INABA M., 27th June, Reg. 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE.

Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai N. China, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE VIA VICTORIA-Per TAJIMA MARU, 30th June, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Hongkong, June 14, 1920.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 1).

SELLING.	BUYING.
T/T Demand	37 1/2
30 d/s	37 1/2
60 d/s	37 1/2
4 m/s	38 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	155 1/2
T/T Japan	135
T/T India	181
Demand, India	183
T/T San Francisco & New York	71 1/2
T/T Japan	183
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	9.20
Demand, Paris	9.20

4 m/s. L/C	37 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	37 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	37 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	37 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	73 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	9.80
6 m/s. France	10.00
Demand, Germany	71 1/2
Demand, New York	183
T/T Bombay	183
Demand, Bombay	183
T/T Calcutta	183
Demand, Calcutta	183
Demand, Manila	151
Demand, Singapore	156 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	58
Sovereign	5.40 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	38.20
Bar Silver, ready	50 1/2
forward	50
Bank of England rates 7 1/2	
New York/London	34 1/2

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10	\$3/10 dis.
5	\$3/10 dis.
Canton subcoins	\$7 3/10 dis.

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CITY CHURCH SOVELTY.

A dramatic recital at the conclusion of the evening service is the latest novelty in City church attractions. The Rev. Everard Digby, vicar of St. Agatha, Finsbury Avenue, recently recited "King Hobbart of Sicily" from Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn." After a male voice choir, concealed in one of the vestries, had sung the "Magnificat" to an old Gregorian chant, the vicar began his recital to an organ accompaniment. The effect of the singing of the choir in the distance, especially in the Easter hymn, was very effective. As the recital ended, the choir sang the "Gloria."

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by Alfred... at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.